Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2009 with funding from
Ontario Council of University Libraries

http://www.archive.org/details/n313australasianjour27asso

V. 27, no. 313

GOLCRYST

IS A

POPULAR AND
PROFITABLE
PROPRIETARY
PRODUCT.

IT

PAYS TO
PUSH SUCH A
PREPARATION.

There's 50% for the Retailer on Every Sale.

3d. Packets, 2s. doz.; 6d. Packets, 4s. doz.; 1s. Packets, 8s. doz

Samples, Showcards, Easels, Circulars, etc., gratis on application to the proprietors,

ROCKE, TOMPSITT AND CO., MELBOURNE.

15% Discount

Off HEARNE'S MEDICINES in £5 Parcels

Buyers of £5 PARCELS of Hearne's Bronchitis Cure, Frootoids (and any other of Hearne's Medicines) will now be allowed 15% DISCOUNT OFF THE WHOLESALE PRICES for cash with order as follows:—

EXAMPLE No. 1:

1 case, 3 dozen Hearne's Bronchitis Cure (2/6) @ 27/-	...	£4	1 0
½ „ „ „ „ (4/6) @ 48/-	...	1	4 0
		£5	5 0
LESS 15% DISCOUNT	...	0	15 9
Nett	...	£4	9 3

EXAMPLE No. 2:

1 case, 3 dozen Hearne's Bronchitis Cure (2/6) @ 27/-	...	£4	1 0
2 „ „ Frootoids (1 6) @ 15/-	...	1	10 0
		£5	11 0
LESS 15% DISCOUNT	...	0	16 8
Nett	...	£4	14 4

Or may be assorted to include any other of Hearne's Medicines in any way to suit your own requirements.

GOODS FORWARDED CARRIAGE FREE.

Actual profit on No. 1 Parcel, £1 7s. 9d.; on No. 2 Parcel, £1 11s. 8d., or 7d. per small bottle of Bronchitis Cure—1s. 1d. per large bottle. 5¼d. per bottle of Frootoids. The profit on other Medicines is in the same proportion to their retail prices.

THE DISCOUNTS OFF PARCELS OF £50 WORTH IS 17½%, £100 WORTH 20%.

W. G. HEARNE & CO. Ltd.

GEELONG.

To His Late Majesty, King Edward VII.

BRAND'S

Specialties for Invalids.

Manufactured from the FINEST BRITISH MEATS.

ESSENCE OF BEEF

And of CHICKEN and MUTTON.

Valuable in cases of exhaustion, depression, and weak digestion due to influenza or any other cause, being easily assimilated by the weakest stomach, imparting at once fresh life and vigour to the whole system.

These Essences are now put up in IN GLASS and TINS.

The A1 SAUCE

For "FISH, FLESH, OR FOWL."

A FINE TONIC AND DIGESTIVE.

Full Price Lists on application to

BRAND & CO. LTD.,

MAYFAIR WORKS, VAUXHALL, LONDON, S.W.

A Druggist is known by the Drugs he sells; therefore

SPECIFY

E. Merck

In your Orders.

MERCK'S are the Standard, and Cost NO MORE.

AGENTS:

Messrs. P. O'C. RUSSELL & CO. LTD., Box 139, BRISBANE.

Messrs. G. A. BREMER & CO., 5 Leigh Street, ADELAIDE; 231 Elizabeth Street, MELBOURNE.

THE SURGICAL SUPPLY CO. LTD., AUCKLAND

Darmstadt

LISTERINE

TRADE MARK REGISTERED IN U.S. PATENT OFFICE

AND BY THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

A non-toxic antiseptic of known and definite power; prepared in a form convenient for immediate use; of ready dilution, sightly, pleasant, and sufficiently powerful for all purposes of asepsis—these are advantages which Listerine embodies.

The high repute of Listerine has been obtained by the voluntary favor bestowed upon it by professional men, and by means of their recommendation it has become known and prized by their patients to such an extent that it is now quite generally utilized as an article of domestic medicine, and for purposes of personal hygiene.

Australasian Price List.

LAMBERT'S

Pharmaceutical Specialties.

Listerine, 14-oz bottles, **4s.** size...	... ...	per case, one doz.	**36s.**
Listerine, 7-oz. bottles, **2s.** size...	per doz., **18s.**;	per case, two doz.	**36s.**
Listerine, 3-oz. bottles. **1s.** size...	per doz., **9s.**;	per case, four doz.	**36s.**
Listerine Dermatic Soap	per doz., **8s.**;	per case, twelve doz.	**96s.**
Listerine Tooth Powder	per doz., **8s.**;	per case, twelve doz.	**96s.**
Listerine Talcum Powder	per doz., **8s.**;	per case, twelve doz.	**96s.**
Lithiated Hydrangea Comp., 8-oz. bottles, **4s.** size, per doz., case ...			**36s.**

For Terms and Discounts, the Australasian Trade will please address

Messrs. FELTON, GRIMWADE & CO.,

MELBOURNE,

Australasian Agents for

Lambert Pharmacal Co.,

ST. LOUIS, Mo., U.S.A.

INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS APPEARING IN THIS ISSUE.

A. Scholl Mfg. Co. Ltd., London ... 14
Allen and Hanburys, London—Wholesale Export Druggists, etc. ... Cover, 11
Allen, Dr. B., U.S.A.—Mexican Walnut Stain 21
Altrincham Rubber Co., England—Photographic and Rubber Specialties ... 32
Ashton and Parsons, London—Homœopathic Medicines and "Phosferine"... 34
Atkin's Quinine Wine 21
Barker, F., & Son, Scientific and Optical Goods 15
Beecham's Pills 20
Benger's, F. B. & Co. Ltd., Manchester 18
Bennett, Sons & Shears Ltd., London ... 33
Bosisto and Co., Richmond, Melbourne—Eucalyptus Oil 3
Brand & Co., London—Specialties ... Cover
Burroughs, Wellcome and Co., London and Sydney 8
Bush, W. J., and Co., London and Melbourne—Manufacturing Chemists, &c. 28
California Syrup of Figs 17
Charles, W. F., England—Zenobia Perfumes Condy and Mitchell, London—Condy's Fluid ... First Page of Reading Matter
Crown Chemical Co., Melbourne ... 16
Cuming, Smith & Co. –Formalin ... 32
Dalgety & Co. Ltd.—Kerol 10
Davenport, J. T., Ltd.. London—Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne ...
Denver Chemical Mfg Co., Sydney—Antiphlogistine 31
Denyer Brothers, Melbourne—Surgical Instrument and Truss Makers ... 12
Fassett & Johnson, Sydney—Emol Keleet
Felton, Grimwade & Co., Melbourne ... 7
Forrest, Francis, and Co., Melbourne—Pears' Soap 22
Godfrey and Cooke, London—Godfrey's Patent Chloride of Ammonium Inhaler 19
Gould, H. T. & Co., Tasmania—Globulus Oil 16
Hearne, W. G., Geelong—Bronchitis Cure 2
Holloway's Pills, London 18
Horlick's Malted Milk, England ... 17
Joubert & Joubert, Melbourne—Neurosine Prunier 6
Laxo-Tonic Pill Co.—"Rexona" Soap ... 29
Leitch, John W , and Co., Huddersfield 17
Lewis, H. K., London—Extra Pharmacopœia 5
Lambert Pharmacal Co.—"Listerine" ... 19
Mather, W., Ltd., Manchester—Plaisters 17
Mawson and Co., England 27
Meggeson & Co., London—Druggists and Manufacturers of Medicated Lozenges 4
Merck, E., Darmstadt—Pure Chemicals 17
Muirhead, J. A., England 16
National Drug Company, Melbourne—Eastman's Lotion ... ... Cover
Parke, Davis and Co., Detroit, U.S.A., and Sydney—Manufacturing Chemists ... 24
Pharmacy Board Notices 25
Potter & Birks Ltd. 9
Read and Campbell, Sydney—Sparklets 1
Rocke, Tompsitt and Co., Melbourne ... 26
Rosier, John, Melbourne—Chiropodist, etc. Over Editorial
"Sanitas" Disinfectants ... 16
Silberberg and Co., H. B., Melbourne.. 8
Saxlehner, Andreas—"Hunyadi Janos ... 19
Scott and Bowne Ltd.—Scott's Emulsion Seabury and Johnson, London and Sydney—Plasters ... ... Cover
Slack, Bernard, England 14
St. Dalmas, A. De, Leicester—Medicated Plasters... 18
S.P. Charges Co., England—Sulphaqua and Sulphaqua Soap ... ...
Taylor, Edward, & Co., Liverpool—Glass Bottles 30
Vapo-Cresolene, New York—Vapo-Cresolene 13
Vinolia Soap Co., Sydney ... ...
Whitehead & Co., Melbourne—Chemists' Labels 26
Woods' Great Peppermint Cure ... 14
Woods, W., & Co. Melbourne—Opticians 10
Wolfe's Schnapps 32
Wyleys Ltd., Coventry—Wholesale and Export Chemists... 23
Zeal, G. H., London, "The Repello." ... 12

FALIERE'S PHOSPHATINE FOOD.

An agreeable, appetising. and easily assimilated food for the aged, invalids, and for infants and children. It contains phosphates in a readily digested form.

CREME SIMON.

A pleasant, non-greasy skin food, delicately perfumed with great cleansing and healing properties.

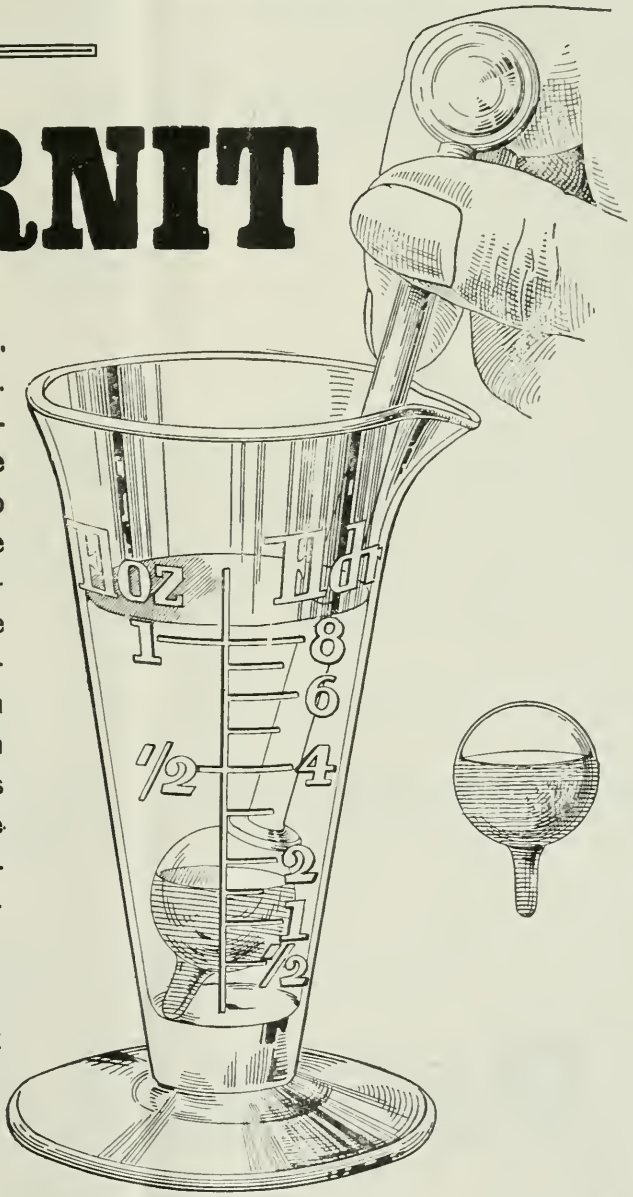
NEUROSENE PRUNIER. (Phospho-Glycerate of Lime.)

A general restorative of the nervous system. Rapidly assimilated, constant in action, and fully reliable in its effects.

JOUBERT & JOUBERT, 552 Flinders Street, Melbourne.

A STEP FORWARD!

SPERNIT



To prepare Spt. Aether. Nit. of B.P. strength, take a conical glass measure and place one bulb of SPERNIT in the bottom point downwards Pour in one fluid ounce of Alcohol B.P., and then break the bulb with a rather heavy glass rod. Pour off at once from the glass fragments into the dispensing bottle.

SPERNIT bulbs will keep indefinitely at any temperature.

FELTON, GRIMWADE & CO.

MELBOURNE.

W. J. BUSH & CO. Ltd.

Distillers of Official and Unofficial

ESSENTIAL OILS.

The following are amongst the most important:—

Distilled at Hackney.

OIL OF ALMONDS
" CARDAMOMS
" CARAWAY
" CINNAMON
" CLOVES
" CUBEBS
" DILL
" ORRIS
" PATCHOULI
" SANDAL WOOD

Distilled at Mitcham.

OIL OF CAMOMILES
" LAVENDER
" PENNYROYAL
" PEPPERMINT
" ROSEMARY

Distilled at Grasse.

OIL OF EUCALYPTUS
" GERANIUM
" LAVENDER
" NEROLI
" ROSEMARY
" THYME

Pressed at Messina

OIL OF BERGAMOT
" LEMON
" ORANGE

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF ALL OTHER ESSENTIAL OILS.

WORKS AT

Hackney, London; Mitcham, Surrey;
Grasse, France; Messina, Sicily.

HEAD OFFICES—

ASH GROVE, HACKNEY, LONDON, N.E.

DEPOTS—

New York & Chicago, U.S.A.; Montreal, Canada; Moscow, Russia

AUSTRALIAN BRANCHES—

167-169 QUEEN STREET, MELBOURNE, VICTORIA.

11 Little George Street, Sydney, N.S.W.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

Hunyadi János

FOR CONSTIPATION.

Professor D. LAMBL, of Warsaw, Professor of Clinical Medicine at the University, writes:—

"Hunyadi János Bitter Water, besides being an excellent general aperient, has proved specially efficacious in the treatment of chronic constipation, venous obstruction and congestion, hæmorrhoids and obesity."

AVERAGE DOSE:—A wineglassful before breakfast, either pure or diluted with a similar quantity of hot or cold water.

CAUTION. Note the Name "HUNYADI JÁNOS," the Signature of the Proprietor, ANDREAS SAXLEHNER, and the Medallion on the Red Centre Part of the Label.

THE AUSTRALASIAN

Journal of Pharmacy.

(PUBLISHED MONTHLY)

THE AUSTRALASIAN ORGAN OF PHARMACY

Devoted to Pharmaceutical Progress, Knowledge and News.

INDEX VOL. XXVI.

January to December, 1911.

360 Swanston Street, Melbourne, Victoria.

17 Waltham Buildings, 24 Bond Street, Sydney, New South Wales.

173 Fleet Street, London, England.

The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy, 1911.

INDEX to VOLUME XXVI.

PAGE

Abstracts, Notes and, 8, 11, 39, 122, 141, 201, 213, 219, 251, 263, 282, 297, 316, 335 340
Articles, Editorial, (See Editorial Notes).
Answers to Correspondents— 157, 234, 351
Australasian Association for Advancement of Science 7, 38, 51, 54
Australasian Pharmaceutical Conference (Sydney) 12-23, 47
Australasian Pharmaceutical Formulary 111, 143, 203, 241, 299, 336, 342
Articles, Original and Selected—
A New Method of Making Tincture of Opium (W. R. White) 363
A Study of Melting point Determinations (Menge) 137
An Optical Debut 139
British Pharmaceutical Codex, 1911 (Plowman) 361
Cudbear Colouring (Huegel) 136
Finding the Optical Centre 332
Headache Remedials 332
Lysol—Report by Government Analyst 230
London Pharmacies, Notes on a Few (Fripp) 325
Oleate of Mercury, Note on (Cowley) 19
Oleates, Note on Certain Metallic (Mackay) 20
Organic Compounds of Iron with Alkalies (Cowley) 20
Optical Don'ts for the Testing Room 331
Opticians, Obligations of (Johnson) .. 303
Pharmacopœial Ointments (Box) 135
Plea for Unscientific Pharmacy (Murray) 293
Pharmacopœial Tests in a Test Tube (Ruddeman) 334
Production, The Art of (Grimwade) .. 357
Practical Value of a Curriculum 72
Present State of Eucalyptus Oil Industry 261
Proteolytic Value of Certain Pepsine Preparations (Mackay) 18
Proteolytic Power of Proprietary Preparations (Patterson) 231
Real Bay Rum (Gordon) 200
Salvarsan (Craig) 72
Syrupus Ferri Iodidi (Thum) 137
Science and Art of Dispensing (Emulsions) 328
Solution of Bismuth and Ammonium Citrate (Cowley) 20
The Abuse of Drugs 139
The Carbon Compounds of Arsenic in Treating Syphilis 165
The Chemistry of Synthetic Drugs (Craig) 295
Use of Drugs 261
Wood Distillation at Warburton 326

PAGE

Births.
Bloore, 159; Bull, 255; Carlisle, 255; Center, 127; Cornell, 159; Dyte, 223; Eyval, 287; Every, 351; Fisher, 351; Gilbert, 351; Guenther, 255; Gall, 191; Llewellyn, 287; Morris, 191; Percy, 319; Thomson, 31; Wade, 191; Wheeler, P., 31; Woodhouse, 95; Yelland 31
Correspondence—
Chemist Opticians 220
Establishing a New Business (F. J. Wood) 234
Grocers and Proprietary Medicines (F. Lee) 275
Newspaper Prescriptions (W. A. Gordon) 234
Nurses and the Poisons Act 220
Sale of Methylated Spirit (P. R. Bayley) 92
Sweet Spirits of Nitre Case (W. B. C. Daly) 275
The Future of Pharmacy (W. D. Williams) 166
The Presentation to Mr. McAlpine 276
Warranties Under Pure Food Act 275
Cricket—
Interstate Match (Sydney) 59
Chemists' Cricket Club .. 184, 263, 346, 376
Chemists' C.C. Dance 218
Death of Proffessor Attfield (Photo) .. 134
Dental—
Dental Board of Victoria 47, 108, 145
Dental Graduates' Society 305, 370
Early Victorian Pharmacists.
Mr. S. J. T. Croad (photo) 232
England—
1, 33, 65, 97, 129, 161, 193, 225, 257, 289, 321 353
Examination Questions—
Preliminary—123, 184, 284, 378 (portion).
Intermediate 187
Final 127, 188, 286
Editorial Notes—
Arsenical Fly Destroyers 364
Analyst to Pharmaceutical Society 299, 364
A New Rat Poison 167
British Restrictions on Sale of Poisonous Substances 103
B.M.A. and Opticians 168
Board of Health Laboratory 170
Bitter Pit 203
Burning of the A.P.F. 203
Chemists and the Sale of Liquor .. 299, 364
Chemists' Club, Proposed 298
Christmas Holidays 364
Customs Statistics 338
Deleterious Infants' Foods 299, 337
Delivery of Medicine After 7.30 p.m... 40
Elliman's Embrocation 10

PAGE

Eight O'Clock Closing 170, 202, 264
Hospitals and Methylated Spirits 10
Importation of Opium 203
Industrial Spirits 205
Importation of Fruit Essences 337
Lectures on Pure Drugs 298
Lectures on Synthetic Drugs.. 264
Morgue Statistics, 1910 9
Manufacture of Vaccine 167
Methylation of Spirits 167
Maturity of Spirits 203
Methylated Spirits for Public Institutions 264
New Factories' Legislation 9
Nurses and the Poisons Act 168
Obtaining Money Under False Pretences 205
Opium Smuggling 235
Poison in Postal Packet 167
Poison in Cough Mixtures 337
Poisoning of Employees 235
Punishment for Opium Smoking 10
Prohibited Imports—"Oxygenator".. .. 40
Pure Food Analyses 74
Public Analysts' Board 104, 167, 202
Pure Food Act Prosecutions 167
Regulation re Venereal Disease Preparations 10
Recognition of Victorian Certificates in Queensland 74
Reciprocity with Great Britain 142
The Abolition of the Duty on Rectified Spirits 142, 167
The Proposed Optometry Class 300
The Scent Industry 299
The Sale of Methylated Spirits ..142, 205
The Drug Habit 235
Tubed Feeding Bottles 337
Wages Board for Chemists' Assistants 336

HISTORIC HOUSES—Wyley's Ltd. 305

HISTORIC PHARMACY CLOSED (Joseph George) 382

LEGAL AND MAGISTERIAL—
Action Against a Dentist (G. S. Prout) 155
Adulterated Cream of Tartar 58
Alleged Valueless Cheques (C. W. Crook) 250
Apprenticeship Disputes 116, 117, 154
Chemist's Assistant Charged (N. Nicholas) 26, 90
Charge Against a Chemist (John Duncan) 58
Chemists and the Licensing Act 25
Dispenser Imprisoned (R. Malcolm) .. 182
Dispute Between Herbalists 117
Divorce Case—Styles v. Styles 181
Dutch Drops 314
Early Closing Prosecution (A. E. Pulling 90
Embezzlement Charge (Spalding) 346
Fine for Purchasing Opium (Buttan Singh) 313
Herbalist Sued (J. H. Quarrell) 279
Herbalist Censured 117
Land Transfer Dispute 155
Lysol Confiscated 155
Methylated Spirits, Illegal Sale of (W. Westbury) 215, 276
Ownership of Empty Bottles 313
Property in Opium 182

PAGE

LEGAL AND MAGISTERIAL—*Continued.*
Prosecutions Under Medical Act (Wm. O'Connor, 151; Hugh O'Connor, 152; E. M. Davis, 279; W. B. Maine .. 58
Prosecutions Under Poisons Act—J. R. Chambers, 58; Wm. O'Connor, 154; E. M. Davis, 279; H. C. Willersdorf 278
Pure Food Act Prosecutions—Citric Acid, 182; Cocoa, 278; Cod Liver Oil, 90; Cream of Tartar (Wolfenden), 183; Fruit Essences, 116; Lime Juice, 182; Raspberry Vinegar, 184; Rectified Spirits, 278; Sweet Spirits of Nitre (Johns) 180
"Recorded Dentists."—Dental Board Prosecutions 248, 279, 312, 314
Sale of Noxious Drugs (John Duncan) 90
Sale of Rectified Spirit (H. Ward) .. 278
Sale of Wolfe's Schnapps 90
Tasmanian Pharmacy Act (C. E. Triton) 151
Trade Secrets as Tangible Assets 214
Unregistered Chemists Fined 58, 151, 152, 279
Unrecorded Sale of Opium (Graves) .. 249

MARKET REPORT— 29, 60, 93, 189, 282, 315, 376

MARRIAGES—
Brown—Ziebell, 62; Cornu—McGill, 255; Flack—Robertson, 31; Fleming—Begg, 223; Imes—Cumberland, 31; Merfield—Wallace, 255; Percy—Addy, 95; Shaw—Towl, 319; Strutt—Richardson, 255; Teece—Grimwade 223

NEW SOUTH WALES—
Abolition of Duty on Spirits of Wine 173
Annual Report Pharmacy Board 48
Annual Meeting Phar. Society 82, 110
Annual Report Phar. Society 83
Adulteration of Drugs 112
Assistance to Friendly Societies 210
Breach of Medical Act (A. E. Walker) 148, 174
Carbolic Preparations — Proclamation re 50, 112, 209
Chemists' Ball 213
Dental Board Regulations 23
Early Closing 50, 209, 342, 372
Election of Office-bearers Phar. Board 371
Friendly Societies and B.M.A. .. 50, 113, ... 147, 176, 210, 270
Lysol Poisoning 148, 211, 307, 372
Medical Congress 244, 270, 307
Mr. Gray's New Pharmacy 112
New Companies Registered 148, 343
Paris Green Poisoning 177
Parke, Davis and Co.'s Re-union 212
P.A.T.A. 24, 85, 148, 210, 242, 307, 372
Pharmacy Amendment Act 174, 241
Poisons' Act Prosecutions 24, 175
Preliminary Examination Regulations .. 306
Pure Food Act Appeal (Dr. Sherman's Cure) 51, 148
Poisoning Cases .. 84, 148, 177, 211, 212, ... 244, 271, 372
Reciprocity with Great Britain 109, 371, 372
Reciprocity with New Zealand 209, 241, 268
Sale of Poisons 147
Sale of Methylated Spirits 209, 242
Standard for Preliminary Examination 269
Women on Wages Boards 260
Wages Boards 270, 343, 372

PAGE

OBITUARY—
Attfield (photo), 134; Blackburn, 218; Bourdic, M. C., 255; Carter, 62; Cheshire, G., 27; Crundall, 127; Champion E., 159; Cossar, J. D., 287; Cumming, 314; Dimock, 95; Davidson, 119; Dougall, Joan, 255; French (photo), 56; Frost, 159; Gabriel, Helen, 319; Gruber, 223; Hatton, 26; Hall, J. N., 119; Hislop Beatrice, 255; James, Abel, 62; Jones, J. C. (photo), 345; Lay, John (photo), 119; Lipsham, 223; Lower, S., 159; Malyon, W. H. (photo), 91; Pardey, W. E. (photo), 118; Powell, Evelyn, 127; Prout, G. H., 119; Reader, 120; Southwell, 57; Sayce, 158, 223; Simpson, 351; Sutherland, 314; Witt, F. B., 223, 252; Wolfenden, 252; Wilkinson, Mrs. W. P., 31; Whiting, 255.

PATENTS APPLIED FOR— 251, 282, 315, 348, 375

POISONING CASES—
28, 59, 73, 117, 155, 183, 218, 250, 280, ... 314, 347, 375
Arsenic, 29, 250; Belladonna 375
Carbolic Acid 28, 183, 218, 280, 375
Caustic Soda, 347; Corrosive Sublimate 314
Chromic Acid, 280; Chlorodyne, 73, 118, ... 155, 314, 347
Chloroform, 183, 250, 314; Cocaine .. 250
Cyanide of Potassium .. 73, 118, 280, 314
Eserine, 73; Eye Lotion 59, 218
Iodine 59, 183, 314
Liniment 73, 183, 250, 347, 375
Lysol 28, 59, 73, 118, 183, 218, 250, 280 .. .. 314, 347, 375
Methylated Spirits 183, 218, 375; Morphia 280
Nicotine 155
Phenyle, 29; Poisoned Wheat, 28; Phosphorus 59, 118, 218
Rough-on-Rats 280
Salts of Lemon, 73; Spirits of Salts 59, 73, 183
Strychnine 28, 73, 117, 156, 183, 218, 250, ... 314, 347, 375
Sulphate of Zinc, 280; Sugar of Lead .. 218

PUBLICATIONS REVIEWED—
A Research on the Pines of Australia 377
British Pharmaceutical Codex 361
A Critical Revision of the Genus Eucalyptus 57, 281
Aids to Practical Pharmacy 377
Merck's Manual of Materia Medica .. 214
Modern Pharmacy 251
Poliglot Vade-Mecum of Pharmacy .. 156
The Geology of Melbourne 47
The Chemistry of Synthetic Drugs .. 213

QUEENSLAND—
Annual Report Phar. Soc. 246
Annual Meeting Phar. Soc. 272
Death of Mr. A. W. Field 179
Opening of College Session 85
Pharmacy Act Prosecution (Thiele) .. 178
Pharmacy Amendment Bill .. 272, 310, 344
Presentation to Mr. R. C. Cowley 345
Reciprocity with Great Britain 245

SYNTHETIC DRUGS, The Chemistry of the .. 295

SOUTH AUSTRALIA—
25, 51, 88, 114, 149

PAGE

TASMANIA—
25, 52, 89, 115, 150, 177, 247, 274, 310, ... 345, 374
Defence Association 248
Food and Drugs' Act 275

TRADE MARK APPLICATIONS—
27, 60, 93, 102, 157, 184, 220, 251, 281, ... 315, 347, 375

TRADE MARK CASE—Application *re* "Laxettes" 27

TARIFF DECISIONS 348

TARIFF AMENDING BILL, 1911 374

VICTORIA—
Alteration of Articles (Pharmaceutical Society) 80, 107
Ballarat Chemists' Association 82
Bowls—M.C.C. v. the Chemists 100
Chemists' Assistants' Association 207
College Prize List, 1911 369
College Excursions 304, 341
Chemists' Cricket Club .. 184, 263, 346, 370
Presentations—Miss Imes, 369; Mr. McAlpine 302
Victorian Optical Association 268
Visit to Glass Bottle Works 341
Women Pharmacists' Association 78, 172, 267, 369

PHARMACY BOARD—Annual Report, 75; Apprenticeship Indentures, 339; Election of Officers, 41; Final Examination Regulations, 301; Names Liable to Erasure, 105, 340; Names Erased, 75, 105, 144, 206, 236, 265, 340, 366; Pharmacists and the Sale of Liquor, 365; Public Analysts' Board, 144; Reciprocity with New Zealand, 206, 265; Restricting Carbolic Preparations, 267; Sale of Lysol, 237, 300; Sale of Belladonna Plasters, 237; Supplying Opium on a Prescription, 365; Trade Mark "Hypol," 236; the Duties of Dispensers 339

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY—Appointment of College Staff, 340; Appointment of Analyst, 207, 302, 369; Analyses of Samples, 238, 267, 301, 302; Australasian Pharmaceutical Conference, 42; Election of Office-Bearers, 1911, 106; Chemist Opticians, 207, 238, 267; Extraordinary General Meetings (Alteration of Articles), 80, 107; Lecturers' Reports, 1911, 367; Lectureship in Botany, 106, 145, 238, 340; Honor Boards, 369; Legal Advice (Appointment of Barrister), 207, 238; Resignation of Mr. Hughes, 78; Resignation of Mr. McAlpine, 237, 266; Smoke Night, 238; The 54th Annual Report, 1910-11, 43; The 54th Annual Meeting 79

WESTERN AUSTRALIA—
Annual meeting Phar. Soc. 151
Annual Report Phar. Council 115
British Reciprocity 53
Council Meetings 89, 115, 151
Election of Office-Bearers Phar. Soc. .. 115
Pharmaceutical Conference 54
Reciprocity Agreements 54
Unregistered Practitioner Fined 117

CONDY'S FLUID

AND

CONDY'S CRYSTALS

ARE GUARANTEED TO CONTAIN

NO PERMANGANATE OF POTASH.

Twenty-nine Injunctions, with damages and costs, have been obtained against chemists who sold Permanganate of Potash in execution of orders for "Condy's Fluid" and "Condy's Crystals."

CONDY'S CRYSTALS are stocked and sold in bottles only by all the leading Wholesale Druggists in Australia and New Zealand.

Sole Proprietors of "Condy's Fluid" and "Condy's Crystals"—

CONDY & MITCHELL, Ltd., 65, Goswell Rd, LONDON, ENG.

THE AUSTRALASIAN

Journal of Pharmacy.

[REGISTERED UNDER COPYRIGHT ACT].

No. 313. JANUARY 20TH, 1912. Vol. XXVII.

ENGLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

LONDON, 2nd December, 1911.

THE NEXT B.P.

Speaking at the ninety-fourth session of the General Medical Council on 28th November, Sir Donald Macalister, President, in the course of his address made reference to the forthcoming revision of the Pharmacopoeia. He said that the Pharmacopoeia Committee had undertaken the duty of preparing the revised text of the new issue. Professor Tirard, of King's College, London, and Professor Greenish, of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, had been appointed editors. Each of these gentlemen had taken an important part in the preliminary inquiries, which for some years had been in progress, and they were at present engaged in arranging the abundant materials bearing on the subject of revision, which had been accumulated by the Committee since the last issue of the Pharmacopoeia and its Addendum. From this matter they would prepare a first draft of successive sections of the new issue for the consideration of the Committee, which from time to time would report as to the progress made. A considerable interval must, however, elapse before the complete work would be ready for submission to the Council.

POISONS LICENSES' REGULATIONS.

Three new regulations under the Poisons and Pharmacy Act 1908 were promulgated on 17th November, and come into force on 1st January, 1912. Section 2 of the Act of 1908 provides among other things that—"so much of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, as makes it an offence for any person to sell or keep open shop for the sale of poisons, unless he is a duly registered pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist, and conforms to regulations made under Section 1 of that Act, shall not apply in the case of poisonous substances to be used exclusively in agriculture or horticulture for the destruction of insects, fungi, or bacteria, or as sheep dips or weed killers, which are poisonous by reason of their containing arsenic, tobacco, or the alkaloids of tobacco, if the person so selling or keeping open shop is duly licensed for the purpose under this section by a local authority, and conforms to any regulations as to the keeping, transporting, and selling of poisons made under this section, but nothing in this section shall exempt any person so licensed from the requirements of any other provision of the Pharmacy Act 1868, or of the Arsenic Act 1851, relating to poisons."

In pursuance of this Section a number of regulations were gazetted on 2nd April, 1909. The three additional regulations now promulgated deal with the manner in which licenses to firms and corporations, and assistants employed in the shops affected are to be applied for. The maximum fee for an employee's licence is to be 5s. A license granted to an employee is not to continue in force after the licence in whose employment he is is revoked, or whilst it is suspended. Regulation 14 has been amended, and now reads as follows:—"A poisonous substance shall not be sold except in an enclosed vessel or receptacle as received from the manufacturer, distinctly labelled with the name of the substance and the word "Poison," and with the name and address of the seller, as provided by Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act 1868, and also with a notice of the special purpose for which it has been prepared. For the purposes of this Regulation the person on whose behalf any sale is made shall be deemed to be the seller."

OLIVE OIL CASE.

On 6th November, at Marlborough-street Police Court, London, Ferdinand Gennari, grocer, Wardour-street, was summoned for selling "olive oil" which was not of the quality demanded. The charge was laid at the instigation of the Westminster City Council. It appeared from the evidence that Mr. Williams, a sanitary inspector, caused one of his assistants to go into defendant's shop and ask for a bottle of "olive oil." A bottle labelled "Lucca oil" was sold for 1s. 2d. It was contended for the defence that the purchaser was told that "olive" oil cost 1s. 4d. a bottle. A witness for the defence, who said he was an oil merchant, stated that he never sold oil as Lucca, but called it either olive, salad, nut oil, or other names known in the trade. In answer to the magistrate, the witness said several kinds of oil were made at Lucca. The blended oils used with these might be oil made from monkey nuts or cotton seed or other ingredients. Lucca oil included, in fact, any edible oil; but olive oil was the pure oil of the olive, and should be found in any bottle bearing the description "olive oil." The magistrate decided that the person buying "Lucca oil" when he asked for "olive oil" would be prejudiced, as the nature of the oil was not disclosed by the label. He inflicted a fine of 40s., with £3 3s. costs.

THE YEAR BOOK OF PHARMACY

for 1911 was issued at the close of the year. It comprises abstracts of papers relating to pharmacy, materia medica, and chemistry contributed to British and foreign journals for the past twelve months, together with the transactions of the 48th annual meeting of the B.P. Conference, which was held at Portsmouth in July last. Mr. J. O. Braithwaite has again edited the abstracts, and Mr. Horace Finnemore is responsible for the transactions. In each case the editors have carried out their by no means easy duties with satisfaction to the craft. Mr. Braithwaite's introduction is an interesting summary of the progress made in research during the period covered by the Year-Book. He says that the number of "new" remedies introduced shows no signs of diminution and none, generally speaking, of permanent value. He is of opinion that a reaction is setting in against the undue exploiting of familiar drugs under high-sounding titles. The text of the book occupies 540 pages, 335 of which are devoted to the abstracts. These are of great value to phar-

macists, and as a work of reference the Year-Book should have a prominent place in every modern pharmacy.

THE RELATION OF PHARMACISTS TO THERAPEUTICS.

The lecture theatre of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain was crowded with members of the Women Pharmacists' Association on 20th November, the occasion being an address by Professor Dixon, M.D., on the relation of the pharmacist to therapeutics. In the course of his interesting address Professor Dixon outlined the salient features concerning the action of certain drugs and other points in connection therewith that pharmacists should know. The old idea, he explained, of living matter being a living molecular entity had been changed by recent researches, and it was now considered to be composed of dead matter in ferment. Thus, if one took a number of dead particles and acted upon them with a series of ferments, one would obtain a rough and very crude form of living matter. It had been found, he continued, that caffeine increased the power of doing work. All muscle was provided with sugar, which was coverted into carbon dioxide—not abruptly, but in a slow and systematic series, and caffeine accelerated the fermentative changes, bringing about the production of lactic acid, alcohol and so on down the series until carbon dioxide was reached. He uttered a word of warning concerning the use of chlorate of potassium. Its action was to break up the red blood corpuscles in the body. No ill-effects were felt until about six weeks later, when these collected in the arterioles of the kidneys and choked them up, sometimes with fatal results. Bismuth salts had no direct action, they simply became converted into a bismuth albuminate and formed a protecting covering to the linings of the stomach. The bismuth was not absorbed, and if it were the patient would be poisoned. The action of a drug was often determined by its physical properties. Thus, if one went into the laboratory, and chose, say, a dozen chemicals at random, the one most soluble in fat and least soluble in water would be the greatest hypnotic. Certain drugs acted specifically, thus, strychnine acted on the spinal chord, the salicylates in rheumatic affections reduced fever, and adrenalin picked out as the object of its attacks only the sympathetic nerve endings. He drew attention to the fact that an organic preparation of arsenic contained no arsenic in the same way that a sulphate contained no sulphur, and it was not until the organic compound was broken up in the system that the action of the arsenic would come into operation. Calcium, if taken in the mouth, whether it were the chloride, carbonate, or other compound did not affect the calcium content of the blood. It must be injected into the blood. Professor Dixon concluded his remarks by a reference to the questions of toleration and accumulation. The lecture was illustrated by lantern slides, and at the conclusion a hearty vote of thanks was accorded Dr. Dixon, on the proposition of Miss Mulliner, seconded by Miss Gilliatt."

THE EDUCATION OF OPTICIANS.

At the meeting of the Council of the Institute of Opthalmic Opticians, held on November 23, a discussion took place on the necessity for opticians acquiring some knowledge of diseases of the eye in order to distinguish between a healthy and a diseased eye, when they were consulted. At present not one optician in a hundred, it was stated, had the faintest idea as to whether disease existed in the eye of a patient. In urging the formation of classes of instruction, Mr. F. W. Bateman, a member of the Institute, said there was no intention of encroaching on the territory of the medical profession by enabling the optician to diagnose diseases, but simply to afford him opportunities of acquiring knowledge which would qualify him to detect a diseased eye, and recommend the person suffering from it to an ophthalmic surgeon or other medical man to treat it. Mr. Beaumont, in supporting the proposition, said he could not understand what objection the medical profession could take to opticians studying diseases of the eye. Mr. Kidd was opposed to the formation of the suggested classes on the plea that opticians would be boycotted by the medical profession if they attempted to encroach on medical territory. Mr. G. C. Bateman entirely deprecated the opinion expressed by Mr. Kidd. His experience was that very few doctors took up the very narrow view that gentleman indicated. After some discussion, it was resolved that the whole subject of forming classes on the subject referred to be referred to a committee for consideration.

SALE OF SECRET REMEDIES.

In the House of Commons on November 16, Mr. Lynch asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether he was aware that amongst the patent medicines sold in this country there were some of which the advertisements were merely thin disguises for the suggestion of illegal practices, and that the consequence in a number of cases did not rest with the immediate result sought, but produced severe general poisoning, such as lead-poisoning: and whether steps would be taken to put a stop to or mitigate those evils.

Mr. McKenna: I am aware that some of the advertisements suggest illegal practices, but they are in such veiled language and in many cases the drugs are in fact so innocuous that it would be impossible to prosecute successfully. This will be a matter for the consideration of the proposed Select Committee.

Mr. Lynch asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department, whether he was in a position to state the general character of the Select Committee he has promised to appoint next session to consider the question of patent medicines, particularly in regard to the terms of reference and the adequate representation thereon of medical opinion.

Mr. McKenna: I am not yet in a position to make any announcement.

Mr. Lynch asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department, whether, in view of the fact that many of the patent medicines sold in this country consist mainly of cheap and innocuous drugs sold at fifty times the real value, he would issue as a Parliamenthy paper a statement of the analyses of the more prominent of such patent medicines, or would take steps to give wider publicity in the general interest to the results of analyses of popular patent medicines obtained by the experts employed by the "British Medical Journal."

Mr. McKenna: The analyses published by the "British Medical Journal" are no doubt most useful, but I think the hon. member will understand that I cannot without independent investigation adopt and publish them officially. The question is one I must leave to the Select Committee.

Mr. C. Bathurst: Will the right hon. gentleman accelerate the appointment of this Committee?

Mr. McKenna: I have already said that I shall propose the Committee next session. It will be appointed early.

GENERAL.

Sale of Proprietary Medicines. — In the House of Commons on November 6, Mr. C. Bathurst asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether the Customs and Excise Returns for the year ended March 31, 1911, disclose payment of stamp duties in respect of patent medicines of upwards of £325,000; if so, whether this represents an increase, and to what extent, on the amount of the duties paid under the same head during the previous financial year: what number of packages of patent medicines the above duties represent: and whether, in view of the amount of such medicines widely advertised, and of no curative value, consumed by poor persons, the Government contemplate introducing any legislation dealing with this question.

Mr. McKinnon Wood: The yield of the duty on patent medicines in the year ended March 31 last was £325,646, which was an increase of £12,532 on the receipts for the previous year, but is little more than £2000 over the average receipts for the past ten years. No figures are available as to the number of packets of medicines represented by the figures for the year.

At the November meeting of the General Medical Council, the President (Sir Donald Macalister) referred to the death of the General Registrar, Mr. H. E. Allen, and said that Mr. Norman C. King, assistant secretary, had been appointed to fill the vacant position.

The Federation of Grocers' Association has arranged with the firms engaged in the manufacture of ammonia for domestic purposes to pack and label their goods in accordance with the new regulations recently promulgated by the Privy Council.

Alderman Robert Gibson, of Montague House, Old Trafford, Manchester, managing director of Messrs. Robert Gibson and Son Limited, medicated lozenge manufacturers, of the Carlton Works, Hulme, Manchester, representative of the Manchester Corporation on the Board of the Manchester Ship Canal Company, who died October 25 last, aged seventy-nine years, left estate of the gross value of £26,513, with net personalty £23,286.

"Wincarnis" and *"Carvino."* — The Court of Appeal has allowed an appeal of Messrs. Stephen Smith and Co. Ltd. against a decision of Mr. Justice Swinton Eady, in a case in which his lordship granted an injunction restraining this firm from selling their medicated wine, "Carvino," in bottles so "got up" as to tend to the belief that it was the preparation "Wincarnis," sold by Messrs. Coleman and Co. Ltd.

The Scholl Manufacturing Co. Ltd. have been registered as a private company, under the Companies Acts. Capital, £5000. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in footwear, surgical and orthopaedic appliances, etc., and to adopt an agreement with the Scholl Manufacturing Co., of Chicago, for the purchase of its branch business carried on at 5 Manchester-avenue, Aldersgate-street, E.C. The subscribers are F. J. Scholl and J. A. Ward.

Homocopathic Tinctures. — Homoeopathic preparations of scheduled poisons are not exempt from the provisions of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, as has been commonly supposed. In a case (Pharmaceutical Society v. Parkes' Drug Stores Ltd.), heard on November 24, at the South-Western Police Court, the presiding magistrate (Hon. John de Grey) imposed a penalty of £3, with £2 2s. costs, for the sale of mother tincture of aconite without the required entry in the Poisons' Book being made.

The Insurance Commissioners for England.—The names of the Commissioners for England to be appointed under the National Insurance Bill, have been announced by Mr. Lloyd George, as follows:—

Sir Robert Morant, K.C.B., Permanent Secretary to the Board of Education (chairman).

Mr. John Bradbury, C.B., principal clerk of the Finance Division of the Treasury.

Mr. D. J. Shackleton, Labour Adviser to the Home Office.

Mr. J. Lister Stead, Secretary of the Ancient Order of Foresters.

Miss Mona Wilson, an appointed member under the Trade Board Act.

The Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies, Mr. J. D. Stuart Sim, will be an ex-officio member of the Commission. The secretary will be Mr. W. J. Braithwaite, an assistant secretary in the Inland Revenue Department. Another Commissioner will be chosen from the medical profession. It is probable that Dr. Addison, Liberal member for Hoxton, will receive the appointment.

Dispensers' Remuneration. — At a meeting of the Poor Law section of the Public Pharmacists' and Dispensers' Association, held on November 15, reference was made to the necessity for improvement in the status of infirmary dispensers. In many cases, it was stated salaries in provincial towns were higher than in the metropolis. Instances were given of salaries from £180 to, in one case, £260 per annum. In view of these facts and the increased cost of living in the metropolis, it was felt that the time was opportune for an application to be made to the authorities for a re-adjustment of the present scale of remuneration. Opinions varied as to what was considered desirable, and the principle of an increased minimum salary was favoured by the majority, whilst the desired maximum found supporters at £250. A proposal for a minimum of £140 rising to £230 was ultimately agreed upon, as well as a recommendation for the increase to be attainable by £10 yearly increments.

Nelson's Log-Book. — Mr. Thos. J. Barratt, chairman of directors of Messrs. A. and F. Pears Ltd., has purchased the deck-log of H.M.S. "Victory," containing particulars of the death of Lord Nelson, written at the time. Some years ago Mr. Barratt presented Nelson's buckles to Greenwich. He has long been a Nelson enthusiast, and his annual commemoration dinners on October 25 have become quite an institution. In his house at Hampstead, Mr. Barratt has a room made up of pieces of wood from Nelson's old ships, and he also owns the famous silver service presented to Lord Nelson by Lloyd after the battle of Copenhagen. Another of Mr. Barratt's souvenirs is the Prize List of H.M.S. "Victory."

ORIGINAL AND SELECTED ARTICLES

The Therapy and Commerce of Eucalyptus.

More or less associated events in this country and in Australia, point to possible changes of considerable significance in the position of eucalyptus oil. On the one hand we have at home cumulative evidence which

appears to revolutionise the old idea that the value of the oil depends on its eucalyptol, or, rather, cineol content; and, on the other, the industry in the Commonwealth has received such a stimulus from the employment of the oil in metallurgical processes that it promises developments which may materially alter the commercial status of the article. Some attempt may therefore usefully be made to dovetail these two tendencies into the probable exigencies of the future. From the present pharmacopœial standpoint amygdalina oils are outclassed by oils of the globulus type, or, in other words, phellandrene, the main constituent of the former, is officially regarded as quite inferior therapeutically to cineol, the predominant item of the latter. And this has become so generally accepted that it is almost axiomatic in our knowledge. But there is growing testimony that this view is, to say the least, ill-founded. Before examining the basis for this statement it may be recalled that it was Australian oil of the phellandrene-cum-cineol class that first popularised eucalyptus in medicine in this country (indeed, it is still that which is in general use in the Commonwealth). Later, Algerian distillates form *Eucalyptus globulus*, consisting mainly of eucalyptol, figured on the market, and the Pharmacopœia of 1885 recognised both classes. Subsequently, the advent of other Australian oils, comprising chiefly phellandrene, enabled interests in the Algerian product to impress the authorities with the alleged superiority of globulus oils, and in the end only oils of the cineol type became official in the 1898 edition. Towards calling in question the correctness of this step, the important work by Dr. Cuthbert Hall, published at Parramatta in 1904, is classic. In this he showed as the result of innumerable experiments that the value of eucalyptus oil depends on ozonisation products from the terpenes, of which the chief is phellandrene, and that eucalyptol is of minor importance. "If," he says, "eucalyptus oil be valued medicinally chiefly for its power as an antiseptic, then we must regard ozone as its most valuable constituent, and next to this the pinenes and other terpenes, as they are not only antiseptic in themselves, but are the agents in the production of the ozone. Piperitone also seems likely to prove a valuable constituent, and is well worth further trial. Eucalyptol we must regard as the weakest antiseptic of all, and to be chiefly valuable as a carrier of ozone. It also helps to dilute and cover the taste of the rather nauseous terpenes and makes the oil more palatable and more pleasant for inhalation. . . . . Another matter that presents itself is that the amount of ozone developed must depend on the amount of terpene present, and it is, therefore, necessary to ensure that a proper proportion of this is present in an oil." Earlier he establishes the ozonising property of the terpenes, phellandrene and aromadendrene, and that eucalyptol and piperitone only develop ozone in the very slightest degree, although he shows that piperitone has well-marked bactericidal properties.

Turning to more recent investigations, a very valuable contribution to the subject* has lately been made by Dr. W. Harrison Martindale, wherein he assigns bactericidal co-efficients as follows:—

Eucalyptus amygdalina	4.94
Eucalyptol	3.76
Eucalyptus globulus	3.55

results which support Hall's view that the antiseptic power of eucalyptol is less than that of the other main constituents of eucalyptus oil, and is exceeded by that of phellandrene and piperitone. He adds that "as the action of eucalyptus oils is generally considered due to antiseptic powers, it would seem desirable not to exclude oils rich in phellandrene." Other workers have lately emphasized the absence of scientific support for the adoption of a cineol basis for eucalyptus oil, and it seems eminently desirable that those responsible for the strictly therapeutical matters in connection with the current revision of the B.P. should give close attention to the questions whether the more recent knowledge justifies a continuance of the present official requirement excluding oils containing "much phellandrene"; and whether the history of oil of eucalyptus and the investigations since the present B.P. was published do not warrant a pharmacopœial status to distillates of the phellandrene cineol class. On the assumption that cineol was the chief ingredient of therapeutic value, Hill and Umney, in their recent proposed monograph, suggested a minimum of 55 per cent. cineol (globulus and similar oils ordinarily contain from 50 to 65 per cent.), but this presumably would be modified in the event of an authoritative medical declaration favourable to the superior im-

*Perfumery and Essential Oil Record, November, 1910

portance of phellandrene. Mr. Umney, in fact, has been moving with a view to securing a considered decision on this phase of the matter.

We may now consider some aspects of production. This has during the last year or more undergone considerable modification by the utilisation of the oil in the recovery of metals in the Australian smelting industry. An emulsion of the oil with water (about half a-lb. to a 100 gallons) is shaken with the comminuted zinc or lead ore. The oil absorbs the sulphide-particles, and they can be collected from the floating mixture—up to 95 per cent. of the actual content of the powdered ore being recovered by the process. According to Mr. H. G. Smith, assistant curator at the Technological Museum, Sydney, it seems to have been generally agreed that phellandrene eucalyptus oils are the best for mineral separation, although the eucalyptol oils are not far behind. Reporting recently† Mr. Smith states that at the Broken Hill works of the Zinc Corporation about 600 tons of material were being treated per day, just under 1 lb. of eucalyptus oil per ton of ore being used, and this at the time was Kangaroo Island oil (generally rich in cineol). At the Central Mine, one of the largest on the Hill after the Proprietary, hundreds of tons of ore were being treated by the flotation process, just over half-a-pound of the oil being used to 1 ton of ore. The Zinc Corporation and the Central Mine are each separating over 90 per cent. of the metallic sulphides in the material worked. All this would seem to point to a bright future for the Australian eucalyptus oil industry. Eucalyptus oil, it is true, can be substituted to an extent in the flotation process by rosin oil, which operates successfully with zinc ores, but is not so satisfactory with copper material. It has not, therefore, so general an application. However, whilst the proximity of eucalyptus in Australia may shut out the competition of other articles, the use of the oil in foreign countries for mineral separation will be in rivalry to locally distilled material, which, although perhaps not so useful, is sufficiently good if eucalyptus oil is too dear. Therefore, the stability of eucalyptus oil as a feature of the process in the world's mining industry depends on a plentiful supply at a cheap cost, and to this end some attempt is being made to stimulate production, particularly in New South Wales, by working on a grander, more concerted scale, and using larger stills, with machinery for collecting the leaves. Mr. H. G. Smith, who has taken this matter vigorously in hand, suggests that capital could be secured for the New South Wales industry if some form of Government control could be instituted and areas for distillation granted to manufacturers under certain conditions as in Victoria. In the latter State, around Inglewood, for instance, leases are granted for oil distillation with a royalty of ¼d. per lb. of oil to the Government. In that State, too, the distilling plants are larger, boilers being used to supply the steam. In Kangaroo Island (representing the industry in South Australia) distillation is considerable, but the stills are crude. Already in Kangaroo Island and in New South Wales steps are being taken to cheapen the cost, and speaking generally, Mr. Smith says he would not be surprised if in a year or two eucalyptus oils rich in eucalyptol are sold at 6d. per lb. (presumably at the works), and pay better at that price than at the present time. Accordingly for N.S.W. to secure a fair share of the trade she must expand her production, and Mr. Smith thinks the major portion of the business could and should be secured from the plentifully distributed species of *E. amygdalina*, *E. dives*, and *E. radiata* in the State. In order to expand the production of these phellandrene-yielding species, he suggests the setting apart of the high lands of the Dividing Range, and concentrating the cultivation over a considerable area, in order to facilitate collection. It seems, therefore, that there is to be inter-State competition in oil production, and that in this, the oils in which the chief constituent is phellandrene, associated or not with piperitone and cineol, will not be behind in the race. The effects on the drug trade of the increased output of eucalyptus oil, in conjunction with an expansion of the floating-out process, will be keenly watched, but meantime additional interest is given to the suggested inclusion of phellandrene oils in the B.P. by the efforts that are being made to increase the cultivation of the species yielding this type.—British Colonial Druggist, Nov. 21, 1911.

†The Technical Gazette for a Report from which we are indebted to Mr. J. C. Umney.

Hardening in Formalin.

In a work entitled "Guide to the Microscopic Examination of the Eye," written by Profs. R. Greeff, Stock, and Winterstein, and recently published in the *Ophthalmoscope*, the following method of hardening is recommended :—

Formalin (Schering) or Formol (Hochster Farbwerke) is an aqueous solution containing about 40 per cent. of the gas formaldehyde (HCHO). Blum was the first to use it for microscopic work. It is a clear liquid with a pungent odour. Although allied to alcohol, Formalin is remarkable not so much for its power of extracting water as for the rapidity with which it fixes the tissues without destroying the form of the globe. In this respect it is one of the most excellent hardening media at our disposal. The eyeballs, however, should not lie too long in Formalin if it is intended to prepare microscopic sections, for in no other fluid do sclera and lens become so hard. It must, therefore, be avoided if the lens is to be examined. On the other hand, since Formalin possesses the property of maintaining the shape of the bulb, it is an excellent fluid to use when specimens are being mounted for the museum. Further, Formalin preserves the transparency of the cornea; this is of importance when the preparation is intended to be used for macroscopic demonstrations. The lens, however, becomes very opaque in Formalin. Its action on cornea and lens is the reverse of that of other hardening media. When treated with Formalin the tissues retain their colour, and take up most stains well. Weigert's stain for the medullary sheaths can be applied to nerves hardened in Formalin, if the preparations are immersed in a chromium or iron solution for a few weeks before being placed in alcohol. Further, Formalin has been recommended in recent times as a substitute for osmic acid in Golgi's method.

A 10 per cent. aqueous solution of Formalin is used, *i.e.*, a mixture consisting of one part of the commercial liquid and nine of water. Formalin fixes still better when diluted with salt solution instead of water. The formula is :

Formalin	100
Chloride of sodium	6
Distilled water...	1,000

In this the eyeball remains twelve, or, at most, twenty-four hours. Washing in water is unnecessary, the subsequent hardening in alcohol following immediately. The strength of the alcohol must be increased very gradually, as otherwise shrinking is apt to take place.

Another advantage attached to the use of Formalin is its rapid action.

Its chief disadvantage is that the choroid is compressed owing to the swelling of the vitreous which occurs in Formalin solutions.

Formalin, again, should not be employed if it is desired to study the ocular pigment, for it extracts from the blood, and deposits in and between the cells, a granular pigment which resembles melanin. This cannot be removed, and may lead to grave errors.

Orth's Formalin-Müller mixture—Orth has suggested a mixture of Formalin and Müller's fluid, which can be highly recommended. The following is the procedure :—

The eyeball is laid by for two or three days in a mixture of Müller's Fluid (four parts) and pure Formalin (one part), plenty of the reagent being taken. Fixation is carried out in the dark, since Formalin undergoes chemical changes when exposed to light and air.

Thorough washing, twelve to fourteen hours in running water.

Completion of the hardening process in alcohol gradually increased in strength.

If it is desired to stain the mendullary nerve sheaths, the tissue is not washed but is transferred to pure Müller's fluid for a few days, and is then treated with alcohol of gradually increasing concentration.—"*The Prescriber.*"

Tonic After Influenza.—The following tonic is a valuable aid during convalescence from influenza :—

℞ Strychninæ sulphatis,
Arseni trioxidi, of each, gr. ss.
Pulv. digitalis, gr. viij.
Quininæ hydrochloridi, gr. xxx.
Ferri reducti, gr. vj.
Extracti gentianæ, gr. xxx.
M. et pone in capsulæ no. xxx.

Sig.: One capsule three times a day after food.—*Prescriber.*

Application for Burns.—The following takes the intense heat out of a burn very quickly :—

℞ Phenol, Gm. 40.
Glycerin, c.c. 200.
Water, c.c. 800.

If the application be continued any length of time, it should be diluted one-third.—Jour. Indiana State Med. Assoc.

SANITAS

DISINFECTANTS

ALL KINDS
FOR ALL PURPOSES.

THE "SANITAS" CO. LTD. LIMEHOUSE, LONDON, E.

THE AUSTRALASIAN

Journal of Pharmacy,

Published on the 20th of each Month.

The Organ of Pharmacy in the Australasian Colonies. Devoted to the advancement of Pharmaceutical knowledge, and to the advocacy of a more thorough education and practical training for all persons engaged in preparing and dispensing medicines, drugs, and chemicals. It is issued gratis to the members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia in

Victoria,	South Australia,
New South Wales,	Tasmania,
New Zealand	Western Australia,
Queensland	Fiji,

And to non-members at 10s. per annum, payable in advance. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Advertisements, remittances and all business communications to be addressed to The College of Pharmacy, Swanston St., Melbourne.

Communications for the Editorial Department of this Journal must be addressed to The Editor, Swanston St., Melbourne.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Contributions of any items of interest are invited.

Advertisements to be inserted in the next issue should be received by the Publisher not later than the 14th of each month.

Index to Advertisements, page 6.

London—173 Fleet Street.
Sydney—17 Waltham Buildings, 24 Bond Street.
Melbourne—360 Swanston Street.

Telephone 643.

Readers are respectfully requested to mention this Journal when acting on information obtained from it.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Educational Congress.—An important meeting of those interested in education in Victoria will take place on March 11 to 14, 1912. The main object of the congress is to discuss a scheme for the improvement of education throughout the State and to form a representative council to support the Council of Education in its efforts to bring about a concerted and balanced system of national education. The congress will consist of representatives of the Government, the Opposition, the University, affiliated colleges, public institutions, medical associations and other organisations and associations. The College of Pharmacy will be represented by Mr. A. W. Craig, M.A., the lecturer in chemistry; Dr. MacFarland, Prof. Berry, Mr. G. R. King, Mr. F. A. Campbell, Miss Henderson and Professor Masson from the Provisional Executive Committee, with Dr. J. W. Barrett, as Honorary Secretary. Arrangements have been made for the reading of papers on the different branches of education by well-known experts, followed by discussions thereon. On March 11 at 3.30 p.m., Mrs. Barrett will entertain the delegates at a garden party at her home, Lansell-rd., Toorak. The afternoon sessions will commence each day at 2.30 p.m. and the evening sessions at 7.30 p.m. On Thursday, March 14, a dinner of members of the conference will be held. Visits of inspection will be arranged on the mornings of March 12, 13, 14 to the University, the secondary schools, the technical schools and the kindergartens. The conference promises to have an important bearing on the future of education in Victoria.

National Insurance.—The fact that a National Insurance Act has been placed on the British Statute Book induced the Federal Labour Conference at Hobart on January 10 to consider the advisability of including a similar scheme as a plank in the Labour Party's platform. After several delegates had approved of the idea, Mr. J. C. Watson said he doubted whether the Federal Government could deal with medical attendance at all. Furthermore, the scheme, in his opinion, would not be so successful here as in Germany and Great Britain on account

of the nomadic population. Mr. Andrew Fisher, the Prime Minister, said that the German system was forty years old and there the Government had greater control of hospitals, chemists and doctors. The whole thing was better organised than the Australian style. The Federal Government had no power to deal with hospitals. A national insurance scheme should be established in the near future, but not until the Government had greater power in controlling medical attendance. Mr. Bowman, leader of the Queensland Labour Party, opposed the proposal because many of the Labour Leagues in Great Britain were objecting to it. After further general discussion the proposal was lost and the following plank was inserted in the party's platform: "General insurance department to include fire, life and accident." This pledges the Federal Government to establish such a department when it has an opportunity.

Morgue Statistics 1911. Constable Watson, the coroner's orderly, has prepared a return of the number of deaths investigated at the Melbourne Morgue during 1911. In all, 326 inquests were held; of this total 143 of the deaths were accidental. There were 84 suicides, 8 cases of murder, 3 of manslaughter and 12 of malpractice. Among the accidental deaths, poison accounted for 8 only, which is a very small proportion to the total. In the case of those who committed suicide, poison played an important part, being responsible for 29 deaths out of 84. The number is an increase of 5 over that of 1910, but of 17 as compared with the returns for 1909. Lysol was the poison mostly used. In addition to this, the other poisons used were caustic alkali, chlorodyne, eserine, prussic acid, strychnine, cyanide, phosphorus, belladonna, chloroform, methylated spirits, carbolic acid, chromic acid, arsenic, and corrosive sublimate. Next to lysol the greatest number of deaths were due to strychnine.

Prescribing for a Diseased Arm. At the Morgue on January 18th the Coroner (Dr. Cole) continued his investigations into the cause of death of Henry Oliver Coburn, groom, Macpherson-street, North Carlton. On 24th December deceased was thrown from a buggy and injured his left arm. He had this treated in his own way for some time, until at last he was forced to go to Melbourne Hospital, where Dr. Piper found that the arm was poisoned and too far gone for treatment. The man died the day after his admission. Deceased had called once on Dr. McInerney, who had ordered a carbolic lotion for the arm, but Coburn afterwards went to G. H. Bartleman, chemist, Fitzroy, and got a lotion with which to bathe his wound. His sister also went to the chemist, who said, "We will fix him up," and then gave her a bottle of "Heal all."

George H. Bartleman, chemist, of 29 Best-street, North Fitzroy, said deceased called at his shop and asked for a bottle of "Heal all" lotion, adding that he had a bad arm, and had been recommended the preparation. Coburn unbandaged his arm, and witness, when asked to dress it, put some of the lotion on it. Witness was emphatic that he recommended the man to go to the hospital. A few days later the man's sister called, and witness gave a sedative called "Lotherington's." It was of potassium and bromide, and was given to make Coburn sleep. Witness did not undertake the treatment of the case, and certainly did not say to the women that he would soon "fix her brother up." He had said that he trusted the lotion would fix up the wound. He had not only told deceased to see a medical man, but had said the same thing to his brother-in-law.

To the Coroner: I have never treated anybody outside my own shop. I have been carrying on the business of a chemist for three years. I told the woman that my predecessor had told me the lotion had not failed to cure the sores for which it was intended for the past 60 years.

Norman Fletcher, assistant to Mr. Bartleman, said he was in the shop when Coburn called, but the proprietor attended to the customer. He had understood Mr. Bartleman to say that the lotion would fix up at once the sores that fishmongers got.

Superintendent Beckman: Did you hear Mr. Bartleman say that a medical man should be consulted?—No, but I was not present all the time. At any rate when Coburn went out Mr. Bartleman told me that the man should see a medical man.

Dr. C. H. Mollison, pathologist, who made a post mortem examination, said the arm had been affected for at least ten days, otherwise it could not have got into such a bad state. If it had been properly treated there would not have been much danger. He thought the chemist's treatment was inadequate. Death was due to acute cellulitis of

the left arm, the result of infection of a wound or injury.

The Coroner said deceased had met with only a simple injury, which had brought about his death, although it should not have done so. The case could be summed up in the words—Want of treatment, blood poisoning and death. Apparently the chemist when he saw the arm never realised that it required very prompt and skilful treatment, but was satisfied to hand the man a lotion which was harmless enough, and perhaps in some cases would do good. He thought it was very proper on the part of the chemist to come forward and explain his position. No chemist had the right to assume the obligations of a medical man, and no chemist should assume surgical knowledge. As to the present case, he thought no criminal negligence had been shown on the part of Mr. Bartleman. He recorded that deceased had died from acute inflammation of the left arm following upon an injury accidentally occasioned. The inflammation had been set up by want of skilled treatment. Death was due to misadventure.

Suicide by Lysol. — The "Australasian Medical Journal," the organ of the Victorian branch of the British Medical Association, in its issue of January 13th, 1912, makes the following comment on the number of cases of suicide by lysol:—"At an inquest this week the Coroner remarked that he had been called upon to investigate during the past year the deaths of no fewer than thirty people attributed to lysol, all of whom had taken it with suicidal intent. There is little question that fashion obtains in suicide as in any other human action, and lysol appears to have taken the place of "Rough on Rats" and wax matches as an easy means to end mortal existence. It is difficult to realise in what way the preparation appeals to the public for such a purpose, but its main recommendations would seem that it is easily obtainable and fairly certain in effect. The Coroner intimated that some restrictions should be placed upon the sale of lysol, but it is doubtful if anything effective could be accomplished in such a way. A much more useful result would obtain if less prominence were given in the daily press to such happenings and their subsequent coronial investigation. To a number of mentally unbalanced persons such newspaper accounts form at once a suggestion of method and a vision of posthumous publicity which turn the scale in favour of ending their lives in such a melancholy way. Self-slaughter is one of the mysteries of human existence that has never been fathomed. While it must always appear an unreasonable act, it must be born of reason, for there is no evidence that a voluntary resignation of life is ever made except by a human being."

VICTORIA.

Pharmacy Board of Victoria.

The monthly meeting of the Board was held on January 10. Present: Mr. Lacey (in the chair) and Messrs. Farmer, Francis, Bennell, Ogg and Towl. An apology was received from Mr. Strutt.

Correspondence.—From W. Ross (Bendigo) asking that some concession might be made to him in connection with the subjects in which he failed at the last intermediate examniation. After consideration it was decided that the decision of the examiners could not be reviewed.

In reply to a letter to Mrs. T. F. Blackburn (Nhill) informing her that it would be necessary for her to make an application for permission to carry on the business of her late husband, a letter was received from Mr. A. C. Fricke, stating that he was in charge of the business, and was registered in South Australia, but not in Victoria. A report was also received from the police that Mr. Fricke was in charge of the business and that he was not registered. The matter was referred back to the police with an intimation that Mr. Fricke should be warned that he was liable to prosecution unless the matter was placed on a proper legal basis.

An intimation was received from E. W. Goodrick, as attorney for J. H. Goodrick, stating that his address was 73 Auburn-Rd., Auburn.

Reciprocity with Great Britain.—A despatch was received from the Secretary of State, through His Excellency the Governor, from the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, forwarding copy of proposals for establishing reciprocal relationship between it and similar societies in other parts of the Empire. The despatch was forwarded by direction of the Premier for report. The text of the communication from the Secretary of State to the Governor (Sir John Fuller) was as follows:—

Downing-St., London,
November 16, 1911.

Sir.—I have the honour to transmit to you, to be laid before your Ministers, the accompanying copies of proposals which are made by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain for the establishment of reciprocal relationships between that Society and similar societies in other parts of the Empire.

The Pharmaceutical Society have expressed their desire that the matter should be brought before the notice of the corresponding Society in Victoria and that that Society should be asked to formulate as soon as possible such observations on the proposed conditions as they may deem fit. I have, etc., L. HARCOURT.

The following are the conditions suggested by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain as worthy of consideration as the basis upon which a reciprocity agreement might be arrived at:—

(1) No application for registration to be considered from persons who have been registered without examination either in the Colonies or in Great Britain.

(2) Every applicant to produce evidence of having passed a Preliminary Examination which in the opinion of the Council is a sufficient guarantee of a sound preliminary educational training.

(3) Every applicant to produce evidence of having served, subsequently to his passing the Preliminary Examination, at least three years in the translation and dispensing of prescriptions in the shop of a registered Chemist.

(4) Every applicant to produce evidence of sufficient systematic study before entry for the Qualifying Examination.

(5) Every applicant to furnish evidence of having passed a Qualifying Examination practically equal in scope and standard to the Examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain and of having registered in the Colony from which he makes his application.

(6) Every applicant to pay fees equal to those paid by candidates for registration under the Pharmacy Acts of Great Britain.

(7) All evidence to be vouched for by the Registrar of the Colonial Examining Authority granting the Certificates produced.

(8) Each Examining Authority to submit full particulars of scope and standard of Examination requirements.

(9) Periodical interchange of examination data to take place between Great Britain and the Colonial Boards.

The despatch was forwarded by the Premier to the Board for consideration and report. The Board, after discussion, resolved that a minute be forwarded stating that the suggested basis for reciprocity was entirely satisfactory, as it covered all the principal points which were incorporated in the reciprocity agreements at present existing between the various States.

Proposed Additions to the Poisons Schedule.—It was resolved that a committee, consisting of the President, Mr. Towl and the Registrar, be appointed to deal with this matter and bring up a report to the next meeting.

Application for Registration.—Harold Conrad Walton, Drummond-street, Carlton, applied for registration as the holder of a certificate from the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. The applicant having furnished the necessary statutory declaration the application was granted.

Apprentices' Indentures Registered.—The following apprenticeship indentures were registered:—Edward Thomas Phillip Davies to Mr. P. C. Cathcart (Surrey Hills), Sidney Ray Chandler to Mr. J. H. Kilgour (Rutherglen), Lilian Agnes Andrew to Miss Constance G. Andrew (Auburn).

Erasure of Names from Register.—Chas. John Humphrey Neate (Bulumwaal), deceased.

Reports were received from the police in connection with a number of cases of death from poisoning where inquests were held.

A copy of the Pharmaceutical Register for 1912 was laid on the table.

The Treasurer submitted the financial statement for the year 1911, which was referred to the auditors for report.

The meeting then adjourned.

Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia.

The monthly meeting of the Council was held on January 11. Present: Mr. Pickford (in the chair) and Messrs. Bailey, Church, Cossar, Francis, Owen and Taylor. Apologies from Messrs. Champion, Kernot, Rankin and Strutt.

Correspondence.—From Mr. Thomas Huntsman (Fitzroy) asking to have his name transferred to the Life Members' List. The request was complied with.

Mr. Bernard Wilksch (Yackandandah) wrote in reference to the proposed Society of Chemist-Opticians. He was informed that a committee of medical oculists was now considering the scope of the proposed society and curriculum of instruction, with a view of establishing it on lines satisfactory both to oculists and opticians.

The Hon. Secretary of the Education Congress wrote intimating that a meeting would be held in Melbourne on the afternoons and evenings of March 11 to 14, inclusive, and the committee desired to ask whether the College of Pharmacy would nominate a representative to take part in the Congress. It was resolved that Mr. A. W. Craig, M.A., be nominated as the representative of the college.

Mr. Sidney Plowman wrote expressing his appreciation of the honor conferred upon him by re-appointing him lecturer in botany for the ensuing year.

Election of New Members.—The following new members were ballotted for and elected:—Mr. Francis George Altman Barnard, 49 High Street, Kew; Mr. Reginald George David Francis, Savings Bank, Abbotsford.

Report of Education Committee.—The committee met on January 9 to deal with the applications for the position of demonstrator and assistant at the college. There were eight applications, and after careful consideration Mr. F. T. Parry was appointed. It was also resolved that a circular letter be sent out drawing attention to the facilities which now exist for obtaining analyses under the Pure Food Act for members of the Society desirous of having samples examined and reported upon by a qualified analyst, and also that a circular be forwarded again bringing under notice the Australasian Pharmaceutical Formulary and inviting the co-operation and assistance of members in widening the scope of the formulary as far as possible.

The report of the committee was received and on the motion of Mr. Francis adopted.

It was decided to entertain the New South Wales cricket team, and the Victorian players and their friends at afternoon tea on the South Melbourne cricket ground on Monday afternoon, January 15.

The financial statement for 1911 was laid on the table and referred to the auditors for report.

The Council then adjourned.

Fifth Interstate Cricket Match.

The New South Wales team of Chemist Cricketers arrived by the Sydney express on Monday, January 15, and were met at the station by several members of the club and driven to their hotel. After lunch, practice was indulged in at the South Melbourne Cricket Ground, and during an interval at 4 p.m. the visitors and a number of Victorian pharmacists were entertained at afternoon tea by the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia. The President of the Society (Mr. J. C. Pickford) extended a hearty welcome to the visitors, and proposed the health of the New South Wales team. Mr. F. Gray (secretary) responded, and apologised for the unavoidable absence of Mr. A. Wadsworth, president of the Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W., who had been detained on urgent private busines at the last moment. He referred to the difficulty of many of the players getting away so early in the year, and suggested that future matches should be fixed for March or April. On behalf of the team, he thanked the Pharmaceutical Society for officially welcoming them in such a kind and hospitable way.

In the evening, the members of the Victorian C.C. Club welcomed the visitors over a glass of wine at Hosie's Hotel. Mr. D. Shaw (president of the Club), who was in the chair, said that it gave him great pleasure in extending a hearty welcome to the visiting team. The Victorians were very pleased to have the visitors with them again, and he hoped they would have a very pleasant holiday, a good time while they were in Melbourne, and a safe return home again. The toast was drunk with enthusiasm with musical honours. Mr. F. Gray responded, and referred to the enjoyable trips previous teams had had. He trusted the best team would win the match, and while his team hoped to retain the shield, he was sure none of them would begrudge the Victorians regaining it and holding it for twelve months. Mr. F. Firth (captain) then proposed Mr. Shaw's health, and said that the Victorian Club was fortunate in having so ardent a cricketing enthusiast at its head. Mr. Shaw briefly responded. It would be a pleasure to him to do anything he could to make the trip a pleasant and enjoyable one. Mr. Firth announced that the visitors had brought the shield over with them, and that arrangements had been made for exhibiting it at Messrs. Simpson and Davenport's pharmacy, Collins-street, during the week.

The visitors, accompanied by a number of members of the C.C.C., were then taken to the Melbourne Cricket Ground, where a pleasant evening was spent at the open air concert.

On Tuesday, January 16, at 11 a.m., the fifth Inter-State match was commenced at the South Melbourne Cricket Ground. Each team was confident of winning the match. Mr. F. Firth captained the visitors, and Mr. T. De Gruchy the home team.

An excellent wicket had been prepared. De Gruchey won the toss, and sent the Victorians in to bat. They at once commenced to score, and at lunch time had made 170 runs for the loss of 5 wickets. The batting was consistent right through, only two players failing to reach double figures. The innings closed for 238. Jones and Small opened for the visitors, the latter making

61 before being dismissed. Jones and Firth played out time, and at the close of the day the New South Wales team had one wicket down for 127 runs.

At the luncheon a number of visitors sat down in addition to the two teams. Mr. Shaw occupied the chair, and proposed the first toast, "The King." Mr. De Gruchey proposed the health of the visiting team coupled with the name of Mr. Firth, who, in responding, alluded to the value of friendly matches of this kind in promoting friendship between pharmacists in the two States. He congratulated the Victorians on the excellent start they had made, but warned them that his side were all good batsmen, and might be expected to make runs, the innings ending precipitately at 212. The Victorians batted again, but were only able to muster 117, leaving the visitors 164 to win. At lunch time they had scored 20 of these without the loss of a wicket. Jones scored 41 before being dismissed, and Small retired when the score was 78. Pye and Firth then made a stand, and although they had to fight for every run, the victory was secured just on six o'clock. New South Wales thus won the match by 8 wickets and 2 runs. At one time the Victorians had a good winning chance, which they threw away during their second innings. The Challenge Shield is therefore retained by the visitors, who have held it since its presentation three years ago.

NEW SOUTH WALES TEAM.

Back Row—Delaney, Pye, Jones, Small, jnr., Shipway, Sadler, Johnston.
Front Row Bevege, Gray (manager), Firth (captain), Small, McNamara.
Sitting— Decent.

Photos. by Sutcliffe and Akers, Cromwell Buildings, Melbourne.

a high score. Mr. Gray proposed the toast of the Victorian Chemists' Cricket Club.

The toast was drunk with enthusiasm, and was suitably acknowledged by Mr. De Gruchey. After lunch, the two teams were photographed. At 4 p.m. an adjournment was made for tea, at which a number of ladies were entertained by the Club.

In the evening a visit was paid to the English Pierrots at St. Kilda. The programme was a special one, and was greatly enjoyed by the visitors.

The match was resumed on Wednesday, January 17, the weather again being perfect. The New South Wales team continued their innings with one wicket down for 127. Shortly after the 200 was reached, James Ballantyne created a sensation by taking the last six wickets at a cost of four

On Wednesday afternoon, January 17, at the South Melbourne Cricket Ground, a bowling match between the Chemists and Doctors was played. The following were the scores:—

	Chemists.	Doctors
Rankin, Goode, Cossar, Le Couteur (capt.)	24	
O'Sullivan, Creswell, Dare, M'Carthy		18
Stevens, Whitehouse, Church, Champion (capt.) ...	24	
Deravin, Allan, Crellin, Cussen		19
Kruse, Beck, Paul, McKean (capt.)	26	
Peacock, Harse, McGilli-cuddy, Weigall ...		16
Totals	74	53

The team representing the Chemists won by a majority of 18.

CRICKET SCORES:—

VICTORIA.—First Innings.

A. B. Aumont, run out	18
F. Matthias, c L. Small, b Shipway	24
F. Carter, c H. Small, b Pye	32
G. Hastings, b Shipway	8
W. Berkeley, c Sadler, b Pye	35
J. Ballantyne, b Pye	59
H. Martin, b H. Small	14
T. de Gruchy, not out	24
A. Chapman, c Firth, b Pye	15
A. B. Humphries, b Shipway	3
D. Bowers, b Shipway	11
Sundries	15
Total	258

Bowling.—H. Small, one wicket for 39 runs; Pye, four for 100; Shipway, four for 50; Jones, none for 28; Firth, none for 18.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—First Innings

A. Jones, run out	71
H. Small, c Hastings, b Ballantyne	61
L. W. Pye, not out	15
F. Firth, b Ballantyne	51
A. Bevege, b Ballantyne	3
H. Shipway, b Ballantyne	0
J. M'Namara, b Ballantyne	0
F. Gray, b Ballantyne	0
F. Decent, b Hastings	0
A. Sadler, b Hastings	0
L. Small, b Ballantyne	0
Sundries	11
Total	212

Bowling.—Ballantyne, seven wickets for 21 runs; Hastings, two for 27; Matthias, none for 48; Bowers, none for 47; de Gruchy, none for 3.

VICTORIAN TEAM.

Back Row—Jewell (umpire), Ballantyne, Carter, Chapman, Berkley, Bowers, Hastings, Braithwaite, Fisher, Gabriel (scorer).

Front Row—Humphries, Mathias, Shaw (president), De Gruchy (captain), Vale (secretary), Aumont, Martin.

VICTORIA—Second Innings.

F. Matthias, b Pye	3
F. Carter, b Pye	0
A. B. Aumont, b Pye	24
W. Berkley, b Pye	30
J. Ballantyne, c Bevege, b Pye	14
G. Hastings, hit wicket, b Pye	4
H. Martin, b Pye	9
A. Chapman, c Bevege, b Pye	17
T. de Gruchy, b Shipway	2
D. Bowers, c and b Pye	5
A. Humphries, not out	8
Sundries	1
Total	117

Bowling.—Pye, nine wickets for 43 runs; H. Shipway, one for 51; H. Small, none for 22.

NEW SOUTH WALES—Second Innings.

A. Jones, l.b.w., b Ballantyne	41
H. Small, c Aumont, b Ballantyne	25
L. W. Pye, not out	50
F. Firth, not out	31
Sundries	9
Total for two wickets	165

The visitors were again entertained at luncheon, and at 4 p.m. a large number of lady pharmacists and their friends were present at afternoon tea.

On Wednesday evening a smoke concert was tendered to the visitors at Sargent's Cafe, Elizabeth-street. There was a large attendance. Mr. D. Shaw (president) occupied the chair, and at the top of the table had associated with him Messrs. Firth, Gray, De Gruchey, Franc s, Shil-

linglaw, Pickford, Towl, Bailey, Wood (F. G. and C.), S. Fripp, jun., and Dr. Plowman. An excellent programme was submitted, and the proceedings were enlivened by choruses by the N.S.W. team. During the interval Mr. de Gruchey proposed the health of the New South Wales cricket team. He said that it had been found that the early part of January was an unsuitable time of the year to hold these matches, owing to the difficulty of the players getting away from business. Another thing was that as the Australasian Pharmaceutical Conference would meet in Melbourne in January next year, he hoped the N.S.W. team would again visit Melbourne on that occasion. He suggested that in future matches professional umpires should be appointed. The toast was drunk with enthusiasm coupled with the name of Mr. Firth, who, on rising to respond, was greeted with applause. Mr. Firth said that the team had been received with the greatest possible hospitality. The members of the team always looked forward to their visit to Victoria. He did not think the best collective team won the match. It was not the strongest team that he had brought across, but they were all fighters, and came over determined to win if possible. The game had been played in a splendid spirit throughout. The cordiality extended to the team they would never forget. He must pay a tribute to the bowling of Mr. Ballantyne. It was a great feat to secure those six wickets for 4 runs. Regarding the proposal to again visit Melbourne next year, it was the first he had heard of it, but if the Victorians wanted them to come, he had no doubt the members of his team would accept the invitation. Mr. Gray asked the New South Wales players to drink the health of the Victorian C.C.C. When the toast had been honoured, he said he had another pleasant duty to perform, and that was to make a presentation to Mr. Firth, the captain of the N.S.W. eleven. Mr. Firth had captained the team for five successive years, and on the last four occasions successfully. A number knew of his fine qualities in the field. He could only say that Mr. Firth also possessed other personal qualities which caused him to be held in high esteem by all who knew him. He had much pleasure in handing him a case of pipes, suitably engraved. Mr. Firth said that the presentation had taken him completely by surprise. He was very pleased to know he had the esteem of his side. They were a most harmonious team, and it was a pleasure to be associated with them as captain.

Mr. Shaw said that the duty devolved on him to make six other presentations. He called on Messrs. Shipway, Sadler, Gray, McNamara, Decent and Small, jun., to come up to the chairman's table. Each of these players was then presented wth a clay pipe as a memento of their score in the recent match. Mr. Shipway responded for the six recipients. He said as one of the "six blobs," he had great pleasure in accepting the valuable memento presented to him. He would take it back to Sydney and treasure it all his life. He certainly felt when he got back he must try and get some more "ducks." (Laughter.)

Other toasts were included on the list, amongst which was that of the Pharmaceutical Societies of Australasia and New South Wales. Owing, however, to the lengthy programme and the late hour, these were abandoned.

On Thursday, January 18, the New South Wales players met a team from the M.C.C. on the Albert cricket ground, St. Kilda-road. The day was a most enjoyable one. N.S.W. batted first, and compiled 211; L. W. Pye, 126; Small, 23; Firth, 15 (Cussen, 7 for 107; Rodgerson, 1 for 24; Johnston, 1 for 16). M.C.C., seven for 337; King, 97; Moule, 72; Henley, 45 not out; Johnston, 49; Drought, 22 (Pye, 3 for 66; Small, 2 for 63; Gray, 1 for 33; Shipway, 1 for 114).

The majority of the team left for home by Friday's express. Mr. and Mrs. Firth returned by the mail boat, and Mr. and Mrs. Gray left by the Loongana for a trip to Tasmania. In every respect the visit was a most enjoyable one, and will be looked back to with pleasure by Victorians and New South Wales men alike.

The arrangements for the entertainment of the visitors, which devolved principally on Mr. A. W. Vale (hon. sec.) and Mr. F. N. Pleasance (hon. treasurer), assisted by the general committee, gave general satisfaction.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Pharmacy Board of New South Wales.

[*Published in Government Gazette No. 180 of 20th December, 1911.*]

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 20th December, 1911.

AMENDED REGULATION No. 36 UNDER THE "PHARMACY ACT, 1897," AND THE "PHARMACY AMENDMENT ACT, 1911," PRESCRIBING THE SUBJECTS TO BE TAKEN AT THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION OF THE PHARMACY BOARD OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE following amended Regulation, made by the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales, under the provisions of the "Pharmacy Act, 1897," and the "Pharmacy Amendment Act, 1911," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is published in accordance with the requirements of the Principal Act.

J. R. DACEY.

REGULATION No. 36, made under the "Pharmacy Act, 1897," and published in the Government Gazette of 12th November, 1897, is hereby repealed, and the following regulation is substituted:—

Regulation No. 36.

Every person must, before entering into articles of agreement to be an apprentice, pass a preliminary examination in the following four subjects. The examination is a written one, and comprises: Latin—

Translation into English from Caesar De Bello Gallico.

Easy translation from Latin into English at sight.

Translation of easy sentences from English into Latin.

Questions on Grammar and Composition.
Candidates will be expected to know the vocabulary of the author in connection herewith.
English—
Grammar. Analysis. Composition.
A selection from a standard English author.
The paper will approximate that of the Junior Public Examination of the Sydney University.
Arithmetic—
Questions upon the first four rules.
Vulgar and decimal fractions.
Simple and compound proportions.
Percentage and stocks.
Reduction and other rules as applied to the British and metrical system of weights and measures.
Simple areas and volumes.
Algebra—
To the end of easy quadratic equations (long and complex questions in fractions, factors, equations, highest common factor and least common multiple will not be set). The easier portions of "Hall and Knight's Algebra" (Elementary), Chapter I. to XXV., will indicate the work required.

Provided always that all preliminary examinations held before the first day of January, 1912, shall be based on the standard laid down in Regulation No. 36, made under the "Pharmacy Act, 1897," and published in the Government Gazette of 12th November, 1897, and that any candidate who may fail in such examination shall be permitted to sit for another examination of the same standard before July, 1912.

Quality of handwriting and neatness of the work to be taken into account in awarding marks.

WILLIAM BLACKALL,
(L.S.) CHAS. J. CARROLL,
L. P. WILLIAMS,
Members of the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales.

Sydney, 28th October, 1911.

This is to certify that the above seal has been affixed to this document in our presence—
THOMAS S. LONEY,
Member of the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales.
A. FORSTER, Registrar.

Pharmacy Board of New South Wales.

The monthly meeting was held on January 12, and was presided over by Mr. C. J. Carroll. There were also present Messrs. W. Blackall, T. S. Loney, A. Wordsworth, and H. S. Brothwood.

Treasurer's Statement Submitted.—Cash in bank, £352 8s. 3d.

Preliminary Examination.—The preliminary examiner reported that 16 out of the 51 candidates who presented themselves for examination on December 15 had passed. The successful candidates were:—V. C. Pedcock, Casino; A. J. Bawnsley, Sydney; J. W. Cook, Glebe; R. Meiklejohn, Waverley; J. J. Murphy, Burwood; F. C. Giles, West Maitland; R. F. Bailey, Moree; G. O. Byrne, Wellington; W. R. Peek, Sydney; R. M. Shannon, Wentworthville; F. S. Ham, Sydney; L. Williams, Darlington; C. Gourlay, North Sydney; J. H. Walker, Newtown; A. R. Ball, Marrickville.

Pharmacists Registered.—Rupert Cameron Martin, Double Bay; James Delahunt Matthews, Glebe (both passed final examination); William Gray Fegent, Sydney (a pharmaceutical chemist of Victoria); F. A. Benson, Sydney, and Robert Jackson, Nambucca Heads (chemists and druggists of Great Britain). Each was granted a pharmacist's poisons licence.

The Registrar reported that at a special meeting held in December last the following applicants were approved for registration under the Pharmacy Amendment Act of 1911, and were registered subject to the approval of the Minister. Since the names have been approved and they have been registered: — George Thomas Williams, Sydney; Arthur Jas. O'Loughlin, Manly; Herbert Sydney Cunningham, Enmore; Sydney Ernest Parkes, Balmain; Francis Letters, Sydney. Each was granted a pharmacist's poison licence.

Storekeepers' Annual Poisons Licences Granted.—George Highfields Bloom, Burringbar; George Wheatley Cutts, Binalong; George William McGuire, Taralga; William Anderson and Arthur Thomas Muldoon, Urana; and John Goldberg, Wombat.

Indentures Registered.—Reginald Parah Gale McCallum to W. J. H. Vickery, of Grafton.

The Registrar reported that he had employed a detective who for six days had been in the Bulli district, where he had visited every shop for the purpose of seeing that no persons were selling poisons without a licence. The detective had returned and made an exhaustive report, in which he said that he had not been able to detect any breach of the Poisons Act, no one he had visited being willing to sell him any poisons.

A letter was received from William Edward Miller, informing the Board that he had served an apprenticeship to a wholesale drug house in London, and he desired to know if he could be registered in New South Wales. A reply is to be sent stating that the Board had no power to accede to the request.

Poisonous Preparations.—A letter was read from Mr. S. C. Bradford, a chemist of

Yass, complaining that certain wholesale houses were circularising the district and offering strychnine and phosphorous—without colouring—and other poisons for sale. He asked the Board to take action in the matter. After consideration, it was decided to inform Mr. Bradford that if the houses complained of were selling wholesale, it was beyond their power to act, but they ask Mr. Bradford to produce evidence of any retail selling, upon receipt of which the Board would intervene.

Messrs. Rogers and Glyde, of Hay, wrote complaining that poisons were being sold by storekeepers; and that a "Daisy Fly Killer" had been put under a pillow, a child had sucked it, and became very ill. They asked the Board to send copies of the Poisons Act to the local police for distribution around Hay. The Board will accede to the request.

Detective Rochaix reported that, acting under instructions, he had visited Bulli to see if any breaches of the Poisons Act were being committed. In no case was he able to purchase any prohibited article, but was referred to local chemists.

Margaret M. V. Bowler wrote stating that she had passed the University matriculation examination, and asked that her pass might be accepted in lieu of the Board's preliminary examination. Application was granted.

Mr. O. H. Lofberg, a chemist of Rockdale, wrote asking that consideration be given to the case of his brother, who had sent in his fee to enable him to sit for the last preliminary examination, but who was not allowed to do so because the letter and cheque did not reach the Registrar. He said that nothing was heard by him of the examination until it was all over. He asked that his brother might be allowed to sit at the next examination under the old curriculum, seeing that he was debarred from attending the last through no fault of his. It was decided that the Board was powerless to act as desired.

Final Examination.—The next final examination has been fixed for the third Monday in February next and following days, conditional upon the date suiting the examiners.

Reciprocity with Great Britain.—A letter was received from the Treasury covering particulars of one received from the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain on the subject of reciprocity between Great Britain and Australia. As the matter was one of considerable importance, it was decided to defer consideration until a committee consisting of the whole council could deal with it.

Annual Report.—The Registrar laid on the table the draft annual report. It showed that up to December, 1910, some 1022 persons had been registered under the Pharmacy Act and the Pharmacy Amendment Act. During 1911 forty-four names had been added to the register, giving a total to the end of last year of 1066. Of this number 17 had died, which left at 31st December last 1049 on the register.

The Board has granted 44 poisons licences to pharmacists and 339 to other persons, making in all 383. With regard to preliminary examinations it was stated that up to 1910 41 examinations had been held, and that out of 695 candidates 344 had passed. During 1911 there were 3 examinations, when 88 candidates presented themselves, and 28 passed.

With regard to the final examinations, the numbers held up to December, 1910, were 25, the number of candidates 194, and the passes 127; while for 1911 the examinations numbered 3, the candidates 50, and the passes 27. During the past year the Board had registered 31 indentures, and had accepted two certificates of examination in lieu of the Board's preliminary examination.

It was stated that during the year a short Act—the Pharmacy Amendment Act—had become law. It contained two clauses, and that the reason for its passage was that experience had shown that the former standard of preliminary education, as proved by the preliminary examinations, was not sufficient. Therefore it was considered necessary to improve the standard, and the Board accordingly passed a regulation, which had received the assent of the Governor, so that the Latin and English requirements had been somewhat enlarged, and the subject of algebra had been added. The intention was to strengthen the preliminary examination by degrees. It also gave the Board power to register a few men who had lost their chance of being registered within the prescribed period under Section 11, sub-section D.—that was having been an assistant before the passing of the Pharmacy Act of 1897, and not being subject to examination. Some lost the opportunity through no fault of

their own, so the Board was of opinion that they should in justice be registered.

Reference was made to the six months' leave of absence taken by the President (Mr. C. J. Carroll), during which he had visited London, where he called upon the officers of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain and discussed with them the question of recognition of Australian pharmacists by that body. The result was most satisfactory, as the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain had since passed a by-law making provision for the registration of colonial certificates. The New South Wales Board has been asked to formulate their proposals under which mutual recognition might be established.

Reciprocity with New Zealand was another subject referred to. It was stated that the Board offered reciprocity to the Pharmacy Board of New Zealand, and has been informed that it has now received power to recognise this State. Early this year the New Zealand Board would hold a meeting for the purpose of thoroughly going into the matter. It is understood also that a referendum has been taken in New Zealand by the registered pharmacists, who have decided by a large majority to come to terms with New South Wales.

Reference was also made to the prosecutions instituted during the year against those persons found selling poisons without holding a licence.

It was pointed out that objections had been made to the additions made to the Poisons Schedule, the objectors declaring that three per cent. fluid preparations of carbolic acid was more drastic than necessary. The Board, however, wishes to point out that unfortunately these preparations were at present the cause of a great number of deaths in this State, so the new provisions were rendered necessary.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

RECEIPTS.

Balance Jan. 1, 1911		£278	10 10
Fees for Indentures		32	11 0
„ for final examinations	£157 10 0		
„ for preliminary examinations	186 18 0		
	344	8	0
Poisons Act—sales	0	0	6
Registration fees	63	0	0
Total	£718	10	4

EXPENDITURE.

Printing and stationery		£43	10 10
Advertising		7	12 0
Final examinations	£97 13 0		
Preliminary examinations	30 14 0		
	£134	7	0
Drugs	27	10	2
Telephone	5	11	10
Insurance	1	5	0
Refunded fees	1	1	0
Expenses in connection with examinations	5	13	0
General expenses	55	6	2
Registrar's salary	150	0	0
Auditor's fees	4	4	0
Total	£436	1	0
Balance in Bank	£282	9	4
	£718	10	4

Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales.

The Council met on Jan. 12, when Mr. A. Wadsworth presided. There were also present Messrs. H. S. Brothwood, W. Blackall, C. J. Carroll, T. S. Loney and F. Gray.

Treasurer's Statement submitted.—Cash in bank, £109 12s. 10d.; in Savings Bank, £513 4s. 2d.; Defence fund, £100; total, £722 17s. Benevolent fund, £39 19s. 8d.

New members.—O. D. Ward, Coraki; J. C. Kilburn, Waverley; C. J. Earle, Bombala; C. Dinsmore, Albury; S. E. Parkes, Balmain; P. Truscott, Newtown.

It was reported that Messrs. F. P. J. Gray, T. S. Loney, and W. Short had an interview with the university lecturers, and asked for the establishment of a School of Pharmacy in connection with the University. Dr. Dixson (Uni.) complained of the lack of training, but it was pointed out that an alteration in the Pharmacy Act permitted the Board to make a regulation in regard to the subjects of the preliminary examination, which has been stiffened for this year already in the several subjects, with the addition of algebra. Dr. Dixson thought that it would hardly be possible to embody the whole course in one year's study. Professor Haswell (Uni.) promised that he would propose certain alterations in his course of lectures in botany, namely, that a course of practical botany be added, which would take about fifteen lectures at two hours each. Mr. Short stated that it was only fair to mention that the costs of a course in practical pharmacy would not only be in the salary of the lecturer, but there would be considerable

expense for apparatus, drugs, etc., which would have to be continually renewed.

It was then agreed that the Society write a letter to the Senate of the University, asking for the following:—

1. That a Director of Pharmacy be appointed, who shall lecture on such subjects as are not included in the present course.
2. That a course of practical botany be embodied in the present botany course.
3. That the lectures in Materia Medica for pharmacy students be held in the second year, and that the examination in this subject be held at the end of the term.

The extra fee for the course of practical botany will probably be two guineas.

The letter to be followed later on by the Council waiting on the Senate in the matter.

It was decided to forward the letter and wait upon the Senate, as suggested.

The Secretary reported that he had been approached by the University with regard to the sale of two large Materia Medica specimen cases, and that the University was willing to purchase them for use in the veterinary college. He said that the original cost of the two cases was £11, and that they were perfect and in the best condition.

On the motion of Mr. Carroll, seconded by Mr. Loney, it was decided not to part with the cases.

The Secretary reported that the specimens of Materia Medica which had been kindly purchased for the Society by Mr. Shillingsaw, had arrived from Melbourne—100 bottles in first rate condition.

The Secretary was instructed to write to the chemists' associations at North Sydney, Illawarra, and East Sydney informing them that the Australasian formulary was now ready.

Indiscriminate Sale of Lysol. The numerous deaths that have taken place from lysol poisoning have accentuated the danger of any further delay on the part of the Government in introducing and passing into law an amending Poisons Act. That such a measure is essential is proved by the daily notices in the papers of deaths from poisons which, under present conditions, are to be easily obtained. When such another case was before the Coroner at Goulburn, that official added to his verdict a rider to the effect that the sale of lysol should be restricted in the same way as other poisons. Inquiry at the offices of the Pharmacy Board elicited the information that that body had not the necessary funds to send out an inspector with a view to even enforcing the provisions of the present Poisons Act, and the Registrar expressed great disappointment that poison cases were not reported. The new amending measure will go a long way to remove the existing evil, and it is understood that at an early date the Pharmacy Board will ask the minister in charge of the bill to push it forward as soon as possible.

Pure Foods Act.—Recently the Board of Health decided to take action under the Pure Foods Act in regard to a proprietary preparation known as Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and has recommended that, as in the opinion of the Board, the medicine is injurious to life, it be prohibited. Effect will be given to the recommendation, and in all probability at an early date its sale will be prohibited. The Board has also made somewhat similar recommendations in regard to Greathead's New Mixture and Greathead's Remedy, on the grounds that they make extravagant claims for the preparations. In these cases, said the secretary (Mr. G. H. King), when seen on the subject, an appeal will probably be made, when the claims will, no doubt, be modified. The Board is also in communication with owners and agents of other proprietary preparations, particularly those containing opium or narcotics, but no further action has yet been officially taken.

Miners and Doctors.—Many medical practitioners in the South Maitland district have given the employees of the collieries notice of their intention to terminate the agreements under which they are treating colliery employees. This is due to the British Medical Association, of which the doctors are members, having drafted a proposed new agreement which they desire the miners to sign. Several of the largest miners' lodges in the district, have expressed the opinion that the agreement is too drastic, and that it will have to be modified considerably before it will be acceptable to them. Consequently they have declined to sign it, and a deadlock has been reached. The proposed agreement embodies all round advances on charges under existing conditions, and it is stated that in some instances charges are proposed where there was no charge previously. The principal objections are in connection with

charges for the following:—Administration of anti-toxic serum; issue of certificates for children too ill to attend school; maternity cases where the doctors are called in; charges for members declaring off or on benefit societies; charges for treating permanently disabled colliery employees; and conditions under which the daughter of a widowed colliery employee is treated. There are other minor objections. The miners propose to hold a conference to discuss the best means of bringing about modifications of the agreement. The friendly societies of the district are also affected, as they will have to submit to the terms and conditions of the B.M.A.

Strychnine Poisoning.—On December 27 the Acting Coroner conducted an inquiry into the cause of the death of Alfred Thomas Turner, 53, which occurred at his residence, 105 Young-street, Redfern, on December 18. It was stated that deceased was found lying on his bed in convulsions, that Dr. Pope was called in, but that all efforts to save him were useless. A piece of pink paper was picked up by the doctor from the table of the room, which bore the word "strychnine." A verdict of death from strychnine self administered was recorded.

Mrs. Matilda Cusic, 63, the wife of a farmer at Eglinton, near Bathurst, died on December 20, the result of strychnine poisoning. Medical aid was sought, but death occurred before the arrival of the medical man. One of the deceased's sons stated that his mother took the strychnine in mistake for medicine.

Whisky and Strychnine.—At a reserve at Cook's River, a poultry farmer named William Froggett, 42, was found on January 4 lying under a tree in a semi-conscious state. He was conveyed to the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, where he was admitted in a serious condition suffering from strychnine poisoning. He said that he intended using the poison for external purposes, and left some in a glass, and later, by mistake, he had a drink of whisky out of the glass forgetting there was poison in it.

Lysol.—Elizabeth Beatrice Spencer, 30 years of age, a dressmaker, on December 20 committed suicide by drinking the contents of a small bottle of lysol. She left a letter addressed to the Coroner in which she stated that she committed the deed of her own free will, simply because life was unbearable and her agony of mind could not be borne any longer. The Coroner found that she died from lysol poisoning self administered.

Alice Norden, 27, died at the Sydney Hospital on December 28 from lysol poisoning. After having fired a revolver at a man named Lea, and while he was bathing his forehead, deceased suddenly said "Goodbye, Bob," and drank the contents of a mug which contained lysol. At the Coroner's inquiry a verdict of suicide was returned.

Poisoned with Cyanide.—During the month a shearer's cook named Frank Williams died at 34 Palmer-street, Balmain, from taking cyanide of potassium. On the night previous to his death he retired apparently in good health, but later on was found to be struggling and gasping, and beside him was a letter stating his intention to take his own life. It appeared that deceased had purchased a tin of cyanide of potassium. A post mortem examination revealed the fact that death was due to cyanide poisoning.

Adulterated Essences. — At the Central Summons Court, the National Pure Food Co. was proceeded against for giving a false guarantee respecting a quantity of essence of vanilla sold by that company. Mr. Burnett appeared for the defendants, and pleaded guilty. He made a statement in which he explained that there must have been a deficiency in the strength of the vanilla beans imported. The company had made every effort to maintain the right standard. It was stated that the vanilla essence was 25 per cent. less than the standard allowed. A fine of £10, with 6s. costs, was imposed.

Frederick L. Poole and Alfred Lockwood Holmes, Sydney, were proceeded against on two charges of selling adulterated essence of vanilla. It was stated that the vanilla was adulterated by the addition of artificial vanillin to the extent of about 50 per cent. of the vanillin present. For the defence it was stated that the vanilla beans must have sweated unknown to the defendants. Each defendant was fined £2 and 4s. 6d. costs or in default two months' hard labour on each charge.

Unregistered Dentist. — Oswald Henry Hardwick was on December 20, at the Water Police Court, proceeded against by Horace Taylor, Registrar of the Dental Board of New South Wales, on a charge that he, not being a duly

qualified medical practitioner or a dentist registered under the Dental Act, did use in addition or description, namely, "O. H. Hardwick, the Hardwick Dental Institute Surgery, extractions 1s.," and so on, thereby implying that he was registered under the Act. After evidence had been heard, Mr. Thomson, who appeared for the defendant, submitted that there was nothing to imply that defendant had done anything that he was not entitled to do under the Act. Defendant did not, in the notices on the house, say that he was a dentist. It was stated that he had properly qualified men there. The Magistrate (Mr. C. N. Payten, P.M.) thought that the whole of the notices would lead the unsuspecting public to imagine that defendant was a duly registered dentist, therefore he must convict. A fine of £15 was imposed with two guineas costs, with the alternative of four months' imprisonment. Notice of appeal was given.

Chromate of Lead Poisoning. — On January 9, Miss Edith Minnie Stephenson, 20 years of age, of North Burryjaa, was admitted to a private hospital suffering from poisoning as a result of having taken chromate of lead in mistake for sulphur. Antidotes were used, but without avail, and the girl died some hours after admission. At the subsequent inquiry the mother of the girl stated that she gave her daughter the mixture, sulphur and treacle as she thought, as she could not find any Epsom salts in the house. Deceased found the tin of yellow powder, and told her mother that she had taken some of it before. The mother, however, did not like the look of the powder, and threw some of it in the fire, which burned like sulphur. She then mixed four tablespoonfuls and gave some to each of three younger children and deceased. The children began to retch soon after, and deceased, who had taken a second spoonful, was given emetics, but without avail, and soon developed bad symptoms and suffered violent pains.

Personal Notes and Trade Items.

Mr. Oscar Brausch, of the firm of Oscar Brausch and Co., died in Sydney last month. For 30 years Mr. Brausch was connected with the drug trade in Sydney. For some years he was with Mr. Julius Levy, but in 1896 joined the firm of Bosch, Barthel and Co. In 1907, with Mr. Delaney, Mr. Brausch formed the firm of Oscar Brausch and Co.

Mr. O. D. Ward has purchased the Coraki business hitherto carried on by Mr. H. W. Watt.

Mr. F. Challoner, late of Glen Innes, has purchased Mr. Chas. J. Adams' business at Dubbo.

Mr. F. Toohey, chemist, of Grenfell, has disposed of his pharmacy to Mr. Norman Edwards.

Wioletta Ltd. has been registered with a capital of £2500 in £10 shares, of which 100 are issued as fully paid up. It has been formed to acquire the trade mark "Wioletta." The first directors are Thos. H. Waldie and Robert P. Chatfield, with a registered office at Sydney.

The Australian Drug Co. Ltd. will open its new factory at Chippendale shortly. It is understood that it will be devoted solely to the manufacture of proprietaries and chemists' own name articles.

Three students connected with pharmacy:—Messrs. A. J. Newton, of Enmore; C. R. A. Pye, of Windsor; and Gabiel, of Sydney, secured their degree at the final examination for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine at the Sydney University.

Mr. Ebenezer Parkes, one of the oldest practising chemists in Australia, died at Balmain on December 14 at the age of 77 years. He was apprenticed in 1850, and from 1883 had been in business at Balmain.

TASMANIA.

Pharmacy Board of Tasmania.

Monthly meeting of the Board was held at Hobart on December 21, 1911. Present: Messrs. H. T. Gould (President), W. B. Drake, J. T. Weaver, M. M. Rushton, W. J. Clewer and the Registrar.

St. Mary's Dispensary Case.—Registrar reported that the case had been dismissed on the technicality that the charge was laid under the old Medical Act which was repealed in 1908: the police officer apparently not being aware that it had been repealed. Resolved, That the case be again submitted to the Attorney-General for immediate action, as well as the case at Derby.

Examinations.—The Examiners submitted report showing that one candidate had attended the intermediate, and two the final, and recommended that Miss L. C. Jolliffe receive a pass in the former and Mr. C. O. Holmes a pass in the latter. Report was adopted and certificate issued.

Zeehan Dispensary.—It was resolved to hold this matter over, pending the receipt of certain correspondence from Zeehan.

License.—Registrar reported that a license for the current year had been issued to Mr. H. G. Wells, who had been relieving at Launceston.

Dr. Hodgkinson wrote from Scottsdale drawing attention to the advertisements of a chemist there offering to prescribe. Resolved, after reading letter of explanation

from the chemist referred to, that unless the advertisements were withdrawn immediate action should be taken.

Reciprocity with New Zealand.—Mr R. L. Burrows, a New Zealand chemist, wrote asking if he could register in Tasmania. Registrar explained that on receipt of this letter he had written to the New Zealand Board asking for a further reply to his letter of July 28. Matter to stand over pending reply from New Zealand.

Dispensing Cupboards at Examination Rooms.—Mr. Rushton drew attention to the insecure condition of these. Resolved to have them made secure.

Returning Officer for Elections in January.—Mr. Weaver was appointed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF *The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy*

Dear Sir,—The inferior quality of some supplies of Extract of Male Fern recently placed on the market has been made the subject of comment in the British pharmaceutical press. The remarkable difference in price between the quotations at which this article has been offered by some dealers, as compared with those of the makers, who declared that it was impossible to supply a really reliable extract at the very low figures quoted by some competitors, called for an explanation, particularly as the cheap article offered was guaranteed B.P.

A sample of the cheap article was analysed in my laboratory, and the result showed that this product had been adulterated by the addition of 25 per cent. of castor oil, further that it contained only about 8 per cent. of crude filicin, whereas my Extract of Male Fern contains about 24 to 25 per cent. My figures have since been verified by other investigators.

Leaving out of the question the possible consequences to the patient arising from the use of an inferior drug, it must be remembered that it is upon the integrity of the pharmacist that the doctor's suspicion falls when a drug fails in its action. A case of this kind forcibly brings home to the pharmacist the necessity of obtaining his supplies of such articles as do not lend themselves to easy investigation from a really reliable manufacturer with a reputation at stake. Yours faithfully, E. MERCK.

LEGAL AND MAGISTERIAL.

Impure Olive Oil. At the Clunes Police Court on January 6, Mrs. E. Wilson, a local shopkeeper, was proceeded against by Inspector Cooper for selling olive oil, which contained cotton-seed oil, a prohibited addition under the Pure Food Act. The defendant said that she did not know that anything was wrong with the oil, which she purchased in good faith from the manufacturers, who had undertaken to pay any fine or expense she was put to. A fine of 10s. with a guinea costs was imposed.

False Trade Description. At the District Court, Melbourne, on December 22, Matthew C. Leckie, inspector of liquor, proceeded against Martha B. Keir, Railway Hotel, Glenrowan, on a charge of having unlawfully applied to schnapps a false trade description. Defendant pleaded guilty. The evidence showed that defendant sold a bottle labelled "Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps," for which she charged 3s. The contents of the bottle, on being analysed, were found not to be what the label represented. Mr. Latham, J.P., chairman of the bench, said that the public had a right to expect to be supplied with the genuine article asked for, and merchants also had to be considered in cases of this sort. A fine of £5, with £1 1s. costs, was inflicted.

POISONING CASES.

Hydrochloric Acid. — Mrs. Annie Benton, wife of a tinsmith, Cheltenham, accidentally swallowed some spirits of salts on December 28 in mistake for diluted methylated spirits which she intended to take as a stimulant. Her throat and month were severely burnt, and for a time her condition was serious, but under medical treatment she subsequently recovered. Ralph Brown, 11 years of age, residing with his mother at Prahran, swallowed spirits of salts on December 22. He became violently ill, and was taken to the Alfred Hospital for treatment.

Lysol — Several further cases of lysol poisoning were reported during the month. At Ballarat on December 29 an inquiry was held concerning the death of Maud Driscoll, 28 years, a married woman, which occurred on the previous day. Evidence was given that deceased had been seen to drink lysol, and a verdict to that effect was returned. At the Morgue, on January 8, the Coroner, Dr. Cole, held an inquest concerning the death of John Sharland Fry, 45 years, insurance agent, which occurred on December 26. Death was found to be due to lysol. Dr. Cole said it was a pity that some means could not be devised to check the use of lysol for life-taking. During 1911 some 30 cases of lysol poisoning had been investigated as compared with 9 the previous year. Lysol was, he said, a most unpleasant corrosive and irritant substance, yet it seemed to have become the fashionable means of suicide. The bottle in this case was properly labelled, and showed clearly that it contained a deadly poison. On January 9, Dr. Cole returned two further verdicts of death from lysol poisoning, namely, Arthur Ash, 40 years, mechanic, who died at West Melbourne on December 27, and Frank Moon, labourer, whose death occurred in the Melbourne Hospital on January 5. On December 24, Mabel Holland Walker, Rathdown-street, N. Carlton, drank lysol with suicidal intent. She was removed to the Melbourne Hospital and recovered. Mrs. Sarah Brown, a middle aged woman, residing at Perth-street, Prahran, swallowed some lysol on December 22. She was taken to the Alfred Hos-

pital in a serious condition. A young woman named Emma Whitten, residing in Fitzroy, attempted to take lysol on January 5. She was prevented from doing so by a man who saw her about to drink the poison. Antibeena Sevenson, 25 years of age, 10 Leicester-street, Fitzroy, took lysol on 27th December with the intention of committing suicide. She recovered after treatment at St. Vincent's Hospital.

On January 15th, a man named John H. Chambers, of 27 New-street, Armadale, was found lying in an unconscious condition in Hopetoun-road, Malvern. Near him was a tobacco tin containing lysol, and in a paddock near by was a lysol bottle. On January 17th, Lena Rourke, aged 25, 251 Abbotsford-street, North Melbourne, drank lysol. She was conveyed to the Melbourne Hospital for treatment.

Frank Richards, 45, was found lying ill in a lane off Little Latrobe Street, Melbourne, early on the morning of January 18th. Beside him were two bottles, one containing eye lotion and bearing a poison label, and a second containing lysol. He was admitted to the Melbourne Hospital in a critical condition. In the man's pocket was a book containing numerous newspaper clippings of recipes for the making of different things, such as furniture polish, beauty lotions, &c.

Cyanide of Potassium.—An old man named Clark, the caretaker of a cottage at Mordialloc, was found dead in bed on January 16th by some carpenters who had been engaged to do some work at the place. Near him were two cups, each of which contained liquid. Death was said to be due to poisoning by cyanide of potassium.

Phosphorus.— Through taking a poisonous compound known as "Rat Death," Hazel Annie Dinsmore, a child six years of age, died at the Children's Hospital on December 17. An inquiry was held at the Morgue on December 23 by the Coroner, Dr. Cole. Evidence was given that the child ate some of the contents of a tin of "Rat Death" thinking it was honey. Dr. John Brett said that the cause of death was poisoning by phosphorus. The smallest fatal dose was 1½ grains. It was one of the deadliest of poisons, and a person taking it appeared to recover and then got worse again. In the small pots of the preparation there were from 4 to 6 grains of phosphorous. He thought that the word "Poison" should be marked more plainly on them. The label on the tin read: "This preparation has been made from formula supplied by Dr. Burnett Ham, who, after prolonged trial, found it to be absolutely certain as a rat destroyer." Dr. Cole, in recording a verdict that death was due to phosphorous poisoning accidentally taken, added:— "There is nothing on the tin to substantially indicate the very deadly nature of its contents. Dr. Ham is chairman of the Board of Public Health, and the use of his name is probably regarded as a recommendation for the use of the poison. It seems to me that the Board of Public Health might take notice of this, especially in view of the fact that a life has been lost. The poison is in a form that makes it attractive to children, being mixed with honey, but as it is used for the destruction of vermin, I do not think that it comes within the sphere of the Poisons Act.

A gardener named Henry Kohler (24), a single man, died in the Alfred Hospital on January 7 from the effects of phosphorous poisoning. On the previous afternoon he came across what he thought was a tin of honey in the stable of his employer, and being fond of sweets, he ate some of the contents. Later in the day he vomited and complained of pains in the stomach. He was taken to the hospital, and died the next day.

Liniment.— John Cope, 65, residing at 174 George-street, Fitzroy, swallowed liniment in mistake on January 12. He was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital but died before the institution was reached.

PATENTS APPLIED FOR.

List of Applications.—The following Patents have been applied for at the Commonwealth Patents Office by the persons named, or their Attorneys.

"Protectors for containers of inflammable explosive fluids." No. 3204. Robert Lee Ziller. Comp.

"Improvements relating to eye-glasses." No. 3207. Arch. Moon and John Earl Danielson. Comp.

"Process for the manufacture of tartaric acid." No. 3226. Percy Royston Middleton, act. inv., and Wilhelm Frederick Floessell, assignee. Prov.

"Chemical product for destroying insect pests in vines, fruit trees and other vegetation." No. 3236. James W. Page. Prov.

"Hospital bedsteads." No. 3238. Arthur Ernest Porster. Comp.

"Corkless bottle." No. 3267. Robert Thomson. Comp.

"Diaphragm pulsating instrument for treating the eyes." No. 3340. Edward Cameron. Prov.

"Non-refillable bottle." No. 3341. Catherine Mary Brophy. Prov.

"Process of producing digestive ferment or 'digestine.'" No. 3221. Hannemon Yenjo.

"Closing device for collapsible tubes." No. 3373. Venesta Limited.

"Rapid drying ink." No. 3394. Wm. Niven Smith.

"Apparatus for producing inter-action between liquids and gases or vapours." No. 3397. John A. Hart.

"Manufacture of Soap." No. 3398. Robert Brown.

"Process for extracting solids from buttermilk." No. 3404. George Wade Wilkins.

"Process for the conversion of unsaturated fatty acids, their glycerides and other esters into the corresponding saturated compounds." No. 3414. Fred. Bedford, Ph.D.B.Sc., and Chas. E. Williams.

TRADE MARK APPLICATIONS.

The Commonwealth Registrar of Trade Marks has accepted the following applications for registration during the month. Objections to the registration of any of these must be lodged within three months of the date of their publication in the official journal:—

BUNYIP.—Device and the word "Bunyip." An embrocation for human use (Lee's Australian Embrocation). Frances B. Roche, 239 Swanston-street, Melbourne, and Charles Berry, 40. The Avenue, Royal Park.

LUBIN.—Combination of devices and the word "Lubin." Preparations for the teeth and hair and perfumed soap. Paul Prot. et Cie, 11 Rue Royale, Paris, France.

POPPOEA.—The word "Poppœa. Perfumery (including Toilet Articles, Preparations for the teeth and hair, and Perfumed Soaps). Papier Poudre Ltd., 23 Somerset-street, Portman Square, London.

LAMOYA.—The word "Lamoya." Perfumery, etc. David Jones Ltd., The White House, George and Barrack-streets, Sydney.

NEURO-TONIC.—Distinctive label. Nerve Tonic. Edward J. Lewis and Leopold O'Donnell, trading as Lewis and O'Donnell, 341 Bourke-street, Melbourne.

BEAU BRUMMEL.—The words "Beau Brummel." Soap, particularly scented liquid soap. United Distillery Companies Ltd., George and Wynyard-streets, Sydney.

TARIFF DECISIONS.

The following approved decisions relating to the Customs tariff have been issued by the Minister of Customs:—

Foods—

Hygiama (a food beverage). (Theinhardt's Food Co.). General tariff, 20 per cent.; U.K. preferential, 15 per cent.

Ovaltine, a tonic food beverage in 4½ oz., 9 oz., and 18 oz. tins. General tariff, 20 per cent.; U.K. preferential, 15 per cent.

Oxydonors.—The instrument or appliance known as the "Oxydonor," whether described by that name or any other name.—Importation prohibited on and from 1.12.11.

Perfumery—

Heiko Scents and similar preparations being natural or synthetic essential oils—

If put up for retail sale. General tariff, 30 per cent. U.K. preferential, 25 per cent.

If put up for manufacturing purposes. Free. Bottles if any.

Note.—Miniature samples for free distribution are dutiable under Item 295 (A).

Blow Pipes, not including operating mechanism or rubber tubing. Free.

Camera Lucida.—General tariff, 5 per cent. U.K. preferential, free.

Gradometer.—An appliance which shows the gradients of hills. General tariff, 30 per cent. U.K. preferential, 25 per cent.

Surgical and Dental, etc.—Backings, Platinum, for Steele's Interchangeable (artificial Teeth), as part of the Teeth. Free.

By-Laws.—The following items have been added to the list of Bacteriological Products and Sera admitted free under Item 288:—Pasteur Institute: Milzbrand-Lymphe No. 2 (Anthrax Vaccine). Wimpole Institute: Vaccine Micrococcus Neoformans. Vaccine B. Diphtheriæ. Vaccine Streptococcus Rheumaticus. Allen and Hanbury: Typhoid Vaccine. Burroughs, Wellcome and Co.: Coryza Vaccine No. 1.

NOTES—NEWS, TRADE, ETC.

MR. F. W. BLOOMER, Maldon, has disposed of his business to Mr. H. E. Elphick, who came to Victoria from South Australia last year.

A FIRE occurred in the house and dwelling attached to Mr. Nicholas White's pharmacy at the corner of Smith and Otter-streets, Collingwood, at 10 p.m. on Sunday, January 14. The building was gutted, and practically all the furniture destroyed. The shop and stock were undamaged.

MESSRS. H. T. GOULD AND CO., pharmaceutical chemists, Hobart, have issued an artistic and attractive wall almanac for 1912. A copy of an academy picture in colours is reproduced on the top of the card, and a neat monthly calendar is attached below.

MESSRS. DENYER BROS., surgical instrument makers, etc., Melbourne and Sydney, have dissolved partnership as and from 31st October, 1911. Mr. Robert W. Denyer will continue to carry on the Melbourne business, and Mr. Walter Denyer the Sydney business.

RAT DEATH.—Messrs. Duerdin and Sainsbury intimate that they are now labelling this preparation poison, although, strictly speaking, it is not a legal poison. A round label in prominent lettering is now being affixed to each tin sent out. The wording on the label is as follows:—This preparation contains phosphorous, which is a deadly poison, and must therefore be stored beyond the reach of children.

MESSRS. W. WOOD AND CO. PROP. LTD., Howey-place, Little Collins-street, Melbourne, draw attention in this issue to the facilities which they have for supplying the requirements of chemist-opticians. The firm carries a large stock of all optical goods and accessories, and pharmacists who are now engaged in the practice of optometry, or contemplating the establishment of an optical branch in connection with their business cannot do better than place themselves in communication with Messrs. Wood and Co.

MR. DAVID G. BULL has opened rooms at 125 Collins-street, Melbourne, where he has fitted up a laboratory for the purpose of manufacturing vaccines, tuberculins and other sterile products. Mr. Bull has undertaken work for a number of members of the medical profession, and is also carrying supplies of dental anaesthetics, strychnine, morphine, atropine, ergot, etc., in addition to vaccines, tuberculins, etc., in order to meet the requirements of the profession. Mr. Bull has found it necessary to open a central depot for his goods, easily accessible to the doctors. We wish him every success in his enterprising venture.

MESSRS. WYLEYS LTD., Coventry, England, have distributed to their clients a neat and handsomely bound red leather pocket book, containing calendar, blank page inset, ticket and stamp pockets, etc. A lot of useful information is included in the front part of the calendar. A patent self-opening memo. tablet is attached to the book which answers the dual purpose of a writing tablet and an indicator of the page in the diary which is at the time in use. Accompanying the diary is the usual accident assurance coupon.

THE "MOSANS" METHOD for the manufacture of Flexible Gelatine Capsules has steadily progressed in public favour wherever the use of cap-

sales are indicated. The sale of these capsules is almost world-wide, a fact which undoubtedly is due to their excellent appearance, combined with purity and accuracy of contents. Mawson's Capsule of Santal Wood Oil are guaranteed to contain only the finest B.P. English distilled oil, a point which is very important owing to the large amount of adulteration which is possible in the manufacture of this article. Chemists would do well to order "Mosans" Capsules, which are superior on all points, and are to be obtained at the lowest possible prices.

Messrs. Parke, Davis and Co. have issued Elixir Pepto-Malt Compound (special) containing Pepsin (1,300) 8 grains to the fluid ounce and Diastose, combined with Lactic and Hydrochloric acids. It is valuable in poorly nourished conditions, especially when accompanied by gastric and diastatic indigestion. Colon Vaccine, another new preparation, is supplied in rubber-stoppered glass bulbs and graduated glass syringes, for subcutaneous injection. Its use is indicated in cases of rectal abscess, chronic cystitis, pyo salpinx, ischio-rectal abscess, pyelitis, kidney abscess, prostatitis, colon infections of the genito-urinary tract, chronic urethritis coincidental with peritonitis, ulceration of the colon, acute jaundice and colonic infections of the hepatic duct.

Messrs. Duerdin and Sainsbury report having received a fine selection of Tilbury's tooth brushes, for which they are the Australian agents. These goods are of a superior quality, and are sent out each brush in separate box. They are also showing a splendid assortment of hair brushes. In nail brushes an entirely new style, with single row of bristles, has come to hand, and is selling well. "Lypsyl" pomade for the lips, rose and vanilla, in metal cases, 1 doz in box, is also an attractive line. Ivalin brilliantine is a neatly got up emollient for the hair. It is daintily perfumed, and is recommended as an effective preserver of the hair. Jergen's Benzoin and Almond Lotion, for which Messrs. D. and S. are the agents, is a summer line which is at present in good demand. In sachets, the "Dubois" (assorted odours) and the "Mack," four on a card, are two new lines. The firm are also showing a good assortment of shaving mirrors and accessories.

Port Melbourne U.F.S. Dispensary.—The annual report and balance-sheet submitted to a meeting of the Port Melbourne United Friendly Societies' Dispensary committee, held on January 11th, disclosed considerable progress during the last year. The number of members on the institution's books is now 2715, showing an increase of 202 on the previous year; and the prescriptions dispensed totalled 37,311, as against 36,887 for the preceding year. The assets over liabilities for 1910 amounted to £1828 17s. 8d., and for 1911 £1916 8s. 11d., being a net gain for the year of £87 11s. 3d. During last year the committee authorised the altering of the building, and, in addition, the erection of a cottage for the resident dispenser. The total cost of these works is set down at £720, which necessitated the societies' account being overdrawn to the extent of £483 18s. 6d. The sum of £65 8s. 6d. was received for the hire of lodge-rooms, which represents an increase of £10 15s. over the previous year.

Messrs. Rocke, Tompsett and Co. have opened a line of Peppermint Pearls (extra strong), 1 gross in tablet bottles, neatly labelled, each bottle in decorated box; also Papier Poudre, in flat aluminium box with hinged cover, containing small mirror, in addition to book of face powders. They are also showing some good quality nail scissors, curved and straight, each ½ dozen on card; fine pointed steel forceps, 1 doz. on card, and "Vanity" nail stones, each in aluminium box. Cleaver's have sent out a shipment of Buttermilk and Violets soap, large size, 1 dozen cakes in a box. Although this line has only recently come to hand, there is already a good demand for it. A useful article for pharmacists to have is a new aluminium funnel with automatic strainer—capacity about 12 ounces. Several chemists have adopted the use of this funnel with satisfactory results. Messrs. R. T. and Co. are issuing Eudenta tooth powder, two flavours, in 6d. tin, as a companion line to their Eudenta tooth paste.

Messrs. Felton, Grimwade and Co. have just opened a nice line of nail sticks, each in round imitation ivory case; also pocket manicure sets, containing nail crayon, trimmer and polishing pad, in small round imitation ivory case. Nail trimmers, mother of pearl, white and tinted, half dozen on card, is another new line; also powder leaves in aluminium case with mirror. In sachets, some very nice designs have come to hand. The souvenir "Concentrella" is in the form of silk pads in booklet form, and a larger style from the same makers is embellished with photograph and floral decorations, which give it a dainty appearance. "Cristaline" astringent pencils, 1 doz. on card, and lip sticks and eyebrow pencils (combined) in fancy holders, 1 doz. on card, are two new lines which should sell well. In brushware a fine assortment is being shown. The "Britonian" series of brushes are already well known to the market. Several new varieties of this make are to hand. Rigby, Battcock and Co. have sent out some fine quality nail brushes. Two good-value lines of cloth brushes, with handles, have also been received. Messrs. F. G. and Co. have added to the stock of the owl design of hair tidies, puff boxes and tooth brush jars to match.

The "Wellcome" Photographic Exposure Record and Diary, 1912.—Whosoever desires, in the least possible space of time, to acquire a working familiarity with the principles and practice of modern photography, may be confidently recommended to this handy little volume, which is packed with photographic wisdom. Although simple, it is encyclopaedic, containing brief and explicit instructions. Explanations are given with regard to such diverse topics as factorial and time development, machine, tank or stand development, the oil pigment process, contact printing by artificial light, colour photography, development in warm weather and in tropical countries, printing and toning p.o.p. colour effects by staining the actinic value of light in various latitudes, interiors, still-life studies and portraiture. More than this, figures and factors, based in every case upon actual experiment, have been worked out for all the principal films and plates on the market, and reliable data collected in a most convenient form. By this means, and with the aid of the excellent Exposure Calculator attached to the cover, it is possible to secure correct exposures under all circumstances by a single turn of the disc. Plenty of space is left for diary pages and exposure notes, and the

book is provided with pencil and clasp, so that it does double duty as a pocket note book and work of reference, and is equally useful in the dark room and the field.

MARKET REPORT.

Lavender Oil is dearer.

Tonquin Beans are quoted at from 7s. to 8s. lb.

Spts. Ether Nit.—Higher prices are ruling in London.

Turpentine is lower.

Opium and Derivatives continue to maintain high prices.

Santonine is still going up. It is quoted at from 5s. to 6s. an ounce in Melbourne.

Quinine is reported as being higher in price owing to market operations.

Toothpicks are now subject to 25 per cent. duty under the new tariff schedule, and prices have advanced accordingly.

Seltzogenes and Glass Jars have advanced in price owing to increased cost of manufacture.

PERSONAL.

Mr. F. L. Fryer is at present managing for Mr. N. Corson, Port Fairy, and Warrnambool.

Mr. H. W. Wiltshire has accepted a position with Mr. W. H. Woodhouse, St. Kilda.

Mr. R. S. Darling has gone to Mr. J. Champion, Richmond, as junior assistant.

Mr. J. Y. Allan has accepted a position with Mr. F. C. Hughes, Wangaratta.

Mr. L. T. Bult is relieving Mr. J. Garrick, Footscray, for three weeks.

Mr. R. W. Maxwell was relieving Mr. E. V. J. Hughes, Nathalia, during the holidays.

Miss Gertrude Francis has been assisting at the Clifton Hill dispensary during the month.

Mr. W. L. Treen has taken a position with Mr. T. A. Gawne, of Boort, for a few weeks.

Mr. A. L. McNeil is at present relieving Mr. H. E. S. Bird, of Shepparton.

Mr. R. H. Clyne, of Auburn, has gone to Mr. Andrew Black, Camperdown, for a month as assistant.

Mr. A. A. Skinner has returned from his trip to England, and is now assisting Mr. Ewen Bisset, Warragul.

Miss Gertrude Bignell is acting as relieving assistant at the Flemington and district C.F.S. Dispensary.

Mr. A. L. Craven, after relieving Mr. H. C. Dyte, Northcote, for three weeks, has gone to Mr. W. E. Thomson, Donald, for a month.

Mr. W. S. Dyer, Ballarat, lately with Mr. A. Black, Camperdown, is relieving Mr. F. Lawson, North Melbourne.

Mr. A. L. McNeil, after relieving Mr. G. T. Le Couteur, Glenferrie, goes to Mr. J. Tipping, Bairnsdale.

Mr. David Evans is relieving Mr. H. H. Vail, of Trafalgar. Mr. John Maughan is in charge of the branch business at Mirboo.

Mr. Fox, Australasian manager for Messrs. Scott and Bowne Ltd. (Scott's Emulsion), was in Melbourne on January 15.

Captain J. A. R. J. Kruse has been appointed to the command of No. 48 Battalion of Senior Cadets.

Mr. A. H. Hinton, South African manager for the Sheldon Drug Co. Ltd., arrived in Melbourne on January 4 by the Themistocles.

Mr. H. J. Massey has been relieving Mr. L. C. Langford, Stawell, and goes on to Mr. J. Llewellyn, Mansfield, at the termination of this engagement.

Mr. C. P. Fincham's friends will regret to learn that he met with an unfortunate accident on Friday, January 12. When going into the dispensary he slipped, and, falling, broke several ribs, and otherwise injured himself. He is at present confined in Omrah private hospital under Dr. Muller. Mr. E. A. Summerhayes is managing his business meanwhile.

Country Chemists in Town. — Messrs. Norman Pardey, Geelong; A. L. Peters, Bendigo; F. Uren, Hamilton; H. Wilkinson, Warrnambool; F. Damyon, Corowa; R. S. Younger, Warrnambool; W. A. London, Bendigo; A. A. Lord, Swan Hill; H. J. Wells, Kyneton; E. E. Malyon, Ballarat; H. H. Vail, Trafalgar; R. McMullen, Horsham; F. E. Oaten, Seymour; J. N. Molloy, Leongatha; and H. P. Bennett, Terang.

Medical Examinations.—At the annual examinations of the Melbourne University, held in November, 1911, the following pharmacists who are students for the medical course were successful. Third year medicine.—George Elliott Cranstoun, late of Buninyong, and Walter Bird Utber, Parkville; Fifth year medicine.—Arthur James McKenzie Fargie, Ernest W. Sutcliffe and Frank Leslie Utber. Mr. Cranstoun obtained honours in physiology, and Mr. Fargie honours in medicine, surgery and obstetrics and gynæcology.

Mr. J. Wilson, who has been visiting Australia on behalf of Messrs. Bengers Ltd. (Benger's Food), spent some time in Melbourne. In the course of a conversation he expressed a very high opinion of the future possibilities of Australasian trade. The conditions in reference to infants' foods under the Pure Food Act were somewhat harassing, but, so far, his firm had little or no trouble in conforming to the regulations. Mr. Wilson left Melbourne for South Australia on the 13th January.

Mr. Charles F. M. Parker, who died in the Melbourne Hospital on the 12th inst., was an old Victorian colonist. Born in 1833 at Redruth, Cornwall, he left England for Australia in 1859. He was for a number of years with Messrs. H. Francis and Co., and then commenced business on his own account at Williamstown, which he relinquished to again return to Messrs. H. Francis and Co., with whom he remained until about two years ago, when failing health compelled him to retire. Mr. Parker had a high reputation as a capable and conscientious pharmacist, and was 80 years of age at the time of his death.

Chemist's Divorce Suit.—At the last sitting of the Divorce Court before Mr. Justice a'Beckett, William John Stewart Cowper, chemist, of 414 Nicholson-street, Fitzroy, petitioned for a divorce from his wife, May Teresa Cowper, on the ground

of misconduct with Richard Harwood, painter, of 3 Coventry-street, South Melbourne, who was joined as co-respondent. The marriage was celebrated at Launceston, Tasmania, on March 6, 1900, in the Roman Catholic Church. Afterwards the pair came to Victoria, and for a time lived at Osborne House, Fitzroy. Next they took a trip to England, and on their return lived together at the Brandon Hotel, Carlton. At a later stage respondent became acquainted with Harwood, and petitioner, having convinced himself of her misconduct, commenced proceedings. Petitioner said he was not prepared to make provision for permanent alimony for her. In view of the way she had treated him, he said he had no sympathy with her. On the trip to London he spent between £60 and £100 on her for jewellery, and since their return he allowed her £2 10s. a week, out of which she had only to pay for our provisions. The rest was pin money.

Further evidence in support of the petitioner's case having been given, in the course of which it was stated that the co-respondent had died last month, a decree nisi was granted, and leave was given to respondent to apply for alimony.

Dr. Charles E. de M. Sajous has accepted the position of supervising editor of the New York Medical Journal. Dr. Sajous received his preliminary education in France. He studied medicine in Philadelphia, graduating with honours from the Jefferson Medical College in 1878. He served for two years as resident physician in the Howard Hospital, and in 1881 was appointed professor of anatomy and physiology in the Wagner Institute of Science, lecturer in the Philadelphia School of Anatomy, and clinical assistant in the laryngological department of Jefferson Medical College, succeeding Dr. J. Solis-Cohen, in 1883, as clinical lecturer and chief of that department. In 1891 Dr. Sajous went to Paris, where he devoted six years to original research. Upon his return, he was appointed Dean of the Medico-Chirurgical College. At the recent reorganisation of the medical department of Temple University, Dr. Sajous accepted the chair of pharmacology and therapeutics, which he still holds. Dr. Sajous has had a wide editorial experience, having founded in 1888 the *Annual of the Universal Medical Sciences*, which had a circulation of over 500,000 volumes, and the *Cyclopaedia of Practical Medicine*, founded by Dr. Sajous in 1898, has attained a circulation of 240,000 volumes, the seventh edition being now in course of preparation. The value of Dr. Sajous' services to medical science has been recognised in France by his being made a member of the Legion of Honour, while in Belgium he received the order of Leopold and was made a Knight Commander of the Liberator, besides receiving other titles, both governmental and scientific. In America Dr. Sajous has been president and vice-president of many societies and is a fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, and of the American Philosophical Society. He brings to bear on the editorial problems of the *New York Medical Journal* a brilliant and well informed mind, wide experience, and a thorough knowledge of the needs of the American physician.

Another medical man to return to Melbourne after an extended course of post graduate work and specialising in London and on the Continent is Dr. M. D. Silberberg, who is medical officer on the s.s. "Commonwealth," due here next week. Dr. Silberberg is a graduate of the Melbourne University, where he obtained his M.D. degree, and for some time was medical registrar of the Melbourne Hospital. Whilst in London Dr. Silberberg made a special study of cardiac research work, the result of which was a paper he read before the Royal Medical Society at their annual meeting, and which was very well received.

NOTES AND ABSTRACTS.

Decolourisation of Olive Oil.—Although the natural colour of pure olive oil is golden-yellow or greenish, consumers are coming more and more to give preference to a limpid oil of pale amber colour, and the producers of the oil are accordingly driven to removing the colour of the oil by artificial means. Citric and tannic acids are both employed for this purpose, especially the latter. If much colour is to be removed, about 5 per cent. of tannic acid is used; for medium-coloured oil, 3 per cent. suffices, and for paler oils from 1 to 2 per cent. The tannic acid is dissolved in water, and the solution added to the oil and mixed for fifteen minutes; after half an hour the mixture is poured into another vessel, and some hours later it is poured back into the first and allowed to stand for three days, when the oil is drawn off. Some oils can be sufficiently decolourised by water alone, the oil being broken up into small drops and allowed to fall into water from a height of several metres. This method is most successful if worked in the open air in bright, sunny weather.—*Journ. Suisse de Chim. et Pharm.*, August 26, 1911, 476.

Removing Fixed Stoppers—Invert the bottle in crushed ice and calcium chloride, taking care that the freezing solution does not touch the lips of the bottle. After standing from 15 to 20 minutes, the stopper is easily removed. This is much better than heating and tapping, as there is no danger of injuring or cracking the bottle.—*Meyer Brothers' Druggist*, September, 1911.

Economical Marking Ink.—The following ink has given good results in marking military hose and leather articles for the French Army:—Ferric acetate, crude, 500; ferrous sulphate, 100; gum arabic, 50; tannin, 10; water, 500. Dissolve separately the ferrous sulphate and the gum in 200 of water and the tannin in 50; mix the ferrous sulphate solution with the ferric acetate, then add the tannin, and finally the gum.—*L'Union Pharm.*, August 15, 1911.

Insecticide (No. 21,165 of 1910). — New Patent. By William Henry Murray, manufacturing chemist, 109 Rosebery Square, London. As an example of insecticide, the subject of this patent, five parts by weight of ordinary soft soap is mixed with two parts of rice flour, one part of caustic soda, and 16 parts of water, and the whole boiled until the mass is homogeneous. Hard soap, when employed, may advantageously be used in the form of powder. Soluble excipient (such as the above) can be rendered insecticidal by incorporating with each 3 oz. thereof 30 grs.

of quassia extract, 1 oz. of ground tobacco, and ½ oz. of powdered hellebore, and drying the mixture with the aid of heat. Each such quantity is suitable for use with three gallons of water.

Production of Attar of Roses.—The following information is from the report by H.M. Vice-Consul at Sofia (Mr. W. B. Heard) on the trade of Bulgaria in 1910, which will shortly be issued. The yield of Attar of Roses for the district known as the Valley of the Roses, where some 7,000 acres are under cultivation, amounted, in 1910, to 5,550 lbs., valued at £148,000, an average of £26 15s. per lb., as against 11,000 lbs., valued at £184,000, an average of £16 15s. per lb., in 1909. The 1911 crop has suffered from frost, and the price of the petals has risen from ¾d to 2d. per lb. A rise may consequently be expected in price of the essence. Owing to the dficiency in the last crops, and to the great demand, adulteration has reached such a pitch that the local authorities, who declare themselves unable to stem the smuggling into the district of the oil of geraniums sold in the market at 10s. per lb., propose to withdraw the prohibition against its introduction, so that the mixture may become a recognised article of trade and buyers take their precautions accordingly.

Face Powder and Lead Exports.—Mr. J. M. Sandy, a prominent Sydney merchant, has just returned from a trip to Japan. He found during his visit a curious feature regarding the imports of Australian lead into Japan. One factory alone in Osaka takes 50 tons of Broken Hill lead per month for the purpose of manufacturing face powder. The Japanese have discovered that by using Australian lead the danger of lead poisoning has been greatly minimised, and the fact that Japanese women who use the powder are extremely clean, and take a hot bath every night, reduces the element of danger to a negligible quantity. During 1910 Japanese imports of pig lead amounted to in value £153,140.

The Care of the Feet.—Referring to the attention which should be given to the feet by soldiers, the value of frequent washing with soap and water should be insisted on. Where tenderness of the feet exists, instruction should be given as to how this may be met by soaking the feet for a time in a solution of alum, salt, or saltpetre and water the night before a march, zinc or boric ointment being rubbed over them in the morning. If obtainable, a weak solution of formaldehyde of 1 to 200 is probably the best hardening solution for the feet, and excellent results have followed the plan of dusting into the socks the foot powder employed in the German army, composed of salicylic acid 3 parts, starch 10 parts, and powdered talcum 87 parts. In its absence finely pulverized alum dusted into the socks will be found a good substitute, as it diminishes the secretion, and hardens the epidermis. Although the utility of the procedure has been called in question, there is a strong concensus of opinion that rubbing the socks inside and outside with soap or boracic ointment before marching is very useful.—*Hospital*, August 26, 1911.

An Ingenious Flea Trap.—A flea trap in common use in the Orient consists of a small stick smeared with a sticky substance, the stick inserted in a strip of bamboo, the sides cut out to leave only seven narrow strips. It acts on the principle of the stick fly-papers, the bamboo shell keeping the sticky tube from contact with the clothing. The Chinese are said to strew a number of these tiny traps around the bed and wear them in their clothes.—B. Marms (*Medizin. Klin.*, Berlin, August 27. VII., No. 35, through *Journ. Amer. Med Assoc* October 7, 1911, 1,248).

Ointment for Chapped Hands. The following ointment is recommended by a Paris medical journal:—

℞ Menthol. pulv., Gm. 0.75.
Phenylis salicylat.,
Ol. olivae, of each, Gm. 1.50.
Adipis lanae hydros., Gm. 45.00.
M. et ft. ung.—*The Prescriber*

Boils.—A cure for boils which rarely fails to give prompt relief is 1½ drams of sodium chlorate in 4 ounces of water, a teaspoonful to be taken every three hours. If a boil is just starting this treatment will usually abort it and prevent any others from appearing.—*Medical Standard.*

Solder for Soft Metal.—The following method is excellent for soldering soft metal at low temperature:—Add three drops of mercury to each half-ounce of solder. The solder will then fuse at a low temperature.—*Scient. Amer.*

Dry Shampoo Powder.—Powdered borax, ½ oz.; sublimed sulphur, 1¼ ozs.; fine sawdust, ½ oz.; braley flour, 6¼ ozs.; rice starch, 7½ ozs.; perfume, q.s.

Aromatic Castor Oil.—

℞ Saccharin,
Sodium bicarbonate, of each, gr. viiss.
Chloroform, ♏ cl.
Oil of pimenta,
Oil of cassia,
Oil of cloves, of each, ♏ lxxv.
Castor oil, sufficient to make f℥xl.

Dissolve the saccharin in the chloroform, add the sodium bicarbonate; then add the oils (which have been previously mixed) and shake vigorously.—*New England Medical Monthly.*

The December Examinations of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria.—The following were the questions given at the Preliminary Examination held on 4th and 5th December, 1911:

English.—Grammar and Composition.

School of Treasury of English Literature.

5th December, 1911.

Time allowed: Two hours.

1. Write an essay on "The Wattle," "Break of gauge on Australian railways," or "Irrigation."

2. Give the general and the detailed analysis of—

So not being able to dwell longer among these ungrateful plebeians, who, although unable to defend themselves by their own

strength, will nevertheless allow the noble foreign cavalier, who engages with them, nothing beyond his dry wages, which no honourable man will put in competition with a liberal licence and honourable countenance, I resolved to leave the service of the Mynheers.

3. Correct, giving your reasons, all that you find wrong in the following sentences—

(*a*) His party had a right to say whom they thought should be elected as their representative.

(*b*) I would like it to be known that I endeavoured to discharge the trust imposed on me to the best of my ability.

(*c*) The disease is almost universal here, chiefly amongst children of the higher ranks, who one would think secure from it.

(*d*) There is accommodation for nearly seventy visitors all in excellent repair and thoroughly well furnished.

(*e*) He always volunteered that information to whomsoever would receive it.

(*f*) So let he and I say good night together.

4. (*a*) Explain carefully the part of speech of each of the words ending in "ing" in the following sentence:—While following the plough, the farmer often hears the lark singing up in the sky, and without stopping to listen feels his heart glowing with the charming melody.

(*b*) Construct short sentences showing the use of "but" as a preposition, as a relative pronoun, as a conjunction, as an adverb.

5. (*a*) Describe what took place when Sir Bedivere went to the mere the third time.

(*b*) Describe the manner of Arthur's disappearance.

6. Who wrote the "Last Fight of the Revenge?" What does he say in it about Lord Thomas Howard, "those three hundred Spartans," Jacob Widdon, and Barrère.

7. State where these places are mentioned in Macaulay's "Armada." Darwin's 'rocky dales, "The Wreckin's crest of light," Gaunt's embattled pile.

8. Explain, giving the context—

(*a*) Mr. Wilkes remarked that among all the bold flights of Shakespeare's imagination the boldest was making Birnam wood march to Dunsinane.

(*b*) Come back in sleep, for in the life
Where thou art not
We find none like thee.

(*c*) Every day lessened the burthen of my moveables like Aesop and his basket of bread.

(*d*) Thou who didst call the Furies from the abyss,
And round Orestes bade them howl and hiss
For that unnatural retribution.

(*e*) Montrose for ever, cries Donald, waving his bonnet. Argyle and Leven, cries a south country Saunders, vapouring with his hat and feather.

9. Write out—

(*a*) The rest of the stanza from "The halls are void."

(*b*) Eight lines from "Say it a second time."

(*c*) Six lines from "Much have I travelled."

Euclid. 5th December, 1911.
Simple Deductions.
Time allowed. Two hours.

All figures must be accurately drawn.

1. Define the following geometrical terms and give an illustration of each:—Right angle, perpendicular, complementary angles, supplementary angles, rectangle, rhombus, altitude of a parallelogram, a regular pentagon.

2. If three sides of one triangle are respectively equal to three sides of another triangle, the triangles are equal in every respect.

ABC is an isosceles triangle and D is the middle point of the base. Join AD and prove that AD is perpendicular to the base.

3. If one side of a triangle be greater than another, the angle which is opposite the greater side shall be greater than the angle which is opposite the less side.

4. If the diagonals of a quadrilateral figure bisect each other, prove that the opposite sides of the figure are equal.

5. If a straight line falling on two other straight lines make the alternate angles equal to each other, these two straight lines shall be parallel.

6. State and prove the converse of the above.

7. Show that the sum of the three interior angles of a triangle is equal to two right angles.

Find the magnitude, in terms of a right angle, of the angle of a regular hexagon.

8. Show how to describe a rectangle equal in area to a given triangle.

9. If the square described on one side of a triangle be equal to the sum of the squares on the other two sides, the angle contained by these two sides is a right angle.

Examination for the Certificate of the College of Pharmacy.—The following were the questions:—

Chemistry.—5th December, 1911.
Time allowed: Three hours.

1. Calomel and corrosive sublimate have respectively the percentage composition—

Hg: Cl. = 84·9 : 15·1, and
Hg: Cl. = 73·8 : 26·2.

Illustrate from these facts the laws of combining proportion.

2. Describe, giving sketch, the method you would employ in the laboratory for obtaining and collecting sulphuretted hydrogen gas.

Explain, giving equations, the precipitation of sulphur which takes place when H_2S gas is passed into—

(*a*) an aqueous solution of ferric chloride,

(*b*) a sulphuric acid solution of potassium dichromate,

(*c*) a nitric acid solution of any metallic salt.

3. What is a hydrocarbon? How is the simplest formula for a hydrocarbon determined? What is the essential structural difference between the paraffin and the benzene hydrocarbons?

4. Explain the use of silver nitrate in the volumetric estimation of halogen salts.

In estimating chlorides in water analysis, 100 c.c. of water are titrated with a standard solution of silver nitrate. What weight of silver nitrate should be taken in order to make a litre

of a standard solution of which 0·1 c.c. will be equivalent to one part by weight of chlorine per million of water taken.

($AgNO_3$ = 170: Cl = 35·5.)

5. How would you prepare a pure sample of

(*a*) magnesium nitrate from magnesium sulphate,

(*b*) magnesium sulphate from magnesium nitrate,

(*c*) cocaine hydrochloride from cocaine,

(*d*) cocaine from cocaine hydrochloride?

6. Discuss the action of phosphorus trichloride on water and on ethyl alcohol.

What light do the reactions throw on the constitutional formulæ of phosphorous acid and of alcohol respectively?

7. Give a short account of the aldehydes, referring to their preparation, properties and chlorine substitution products.

8. Potassium nitrate, B.P., may be obtained "by purifying crude nitre, or by the interaction of sodium nitrate and potassium chloride."

Explain as fully as you can the principles involved in each method of preparation.

Botany.—7th December, 1911.

Time allowed: Two hours.

1. Describe three of the families Gramineæ, Euphorbiaceæ, Labiatæ, Caryophyllaceæ.

2. Give the life history of a fern.

3. By what means do plants with weak stems raise themselves in the air? What are the advantages and disadvantages of the climbing habit?

4. Of what elements does the substance of plants consist, and from what sources are they obtained?

5. (a) Why is the plant body diffuse, as compared with the compact animal body? Account for such exceptions as some cacti.

(b) Why are deciduous trees common in cold climates?

6. Describe the chief types of vascular bundles, and the cells and vessels of which they are composed.

7. Describe the means by which seeds and fruits are dispersed.

Materia Medica.—6th December, 1911.

Time allowed: Two hours.

1. Describe carefully the macroscopic and microscopic appearances, using illustrative diagrams, of Anise fruits, Hemlock fruits, Henbane seeds, Kamola.

2. Describe, and illustrate by diagrams, sections of Cocculus Indicus, Cubebs, Bitter Apple, Poppy Capsules.

3. Describe fully, and give the sources of Aconite herb, Chiretta, Indian Hemp, Lobelia. Diagrams are invited.

4. Describe the methods adopted in collecting Cinchona Bark. How is the relative value of a bark determined? Name all the important constituents.

5. State the source, constituents and adulterations of Olive Oil.

6. State the strengths and doses of the official Hypodermic Injections, and the strengths of the official Lamellae.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

EASON.—On the 17th January, at Tatura, to Mr. and Mrs. L. Eason a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BONNINGTON—BACON.—On the 9th January, 1912, at Christ Church, Acland-street, St. Kilda, Melbourne, by the Rev. R. Williams, Joseph Bonnington, second son of the late George Bonnington, of Christchurch, New Zealand, to Alberta Florence Bacon, youngest daughter of the late William Galbraith Bacon, of London.

DALTON BARKER.—On the 19th December, 1911, at the Presbyterian Church, Kew, by the Rev. John Barnaby, Arthur Seafe, third son of Acquilla Dalton, builder, of Packington-street, Kew, to Henrietta L. (Hettie), eldest daughter of Joseph Barker, chemist, late of Brunswick.

DEATHS.

PARKER.—On the 11th January, at Melbourne Hospital, Charles Parker, chemist, late of Douglas-parade, Williamstown, aged 80 years.

PHARMACY BOARD OF VICTORIA.

MEDICAL ACT 1890, PART III.

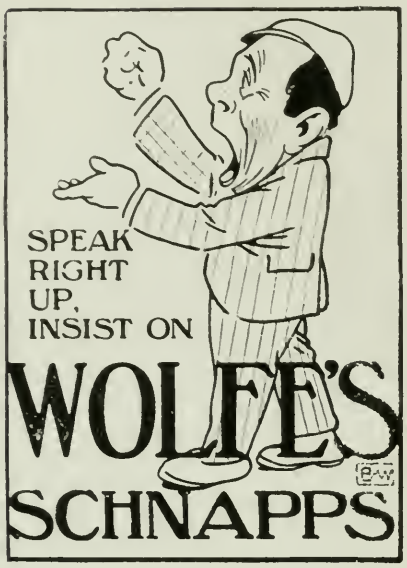
Whereas under the provisions of the Medical Act, 1890, Part 3, and of the regulations made thereunder, I, the undersigned, Samuel Baird, was appointed to be the Returning Officer, and to conduct the Elections of Members of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria; and whereas the offices of the persons elected Members of the said Pharmacy Board on the 10th February, 1909, have become vacant by effluxion of time; and whereas under the provisions of the said Medical Act 1890, and of the regulations made thereunder, the Returning Officer shall, in the month of February, in the year 1912, proceed to the ELECTION of TWO PERSONS being registered Pharmaceutical Chemists of Victoria, to serve as members of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria.

Notice is hereby given that I will, on the 12th day of February, 1912, proceed to the Election of TWO Persons, being Registered Pharmaceutical Chemists, to serve as members of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria; and also that, if the number of persons nominated is greater than the number of persons required to fill the vacancies created as aforesaid, a POLL will be TAKEN on the 12th day of February, 1912.

Nomination papers must be lodged or delivered by post at the office of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, College of Pharmacy, Swanston-street, Melbourne, before four o'clock in the afternoon of the 30th day of January, 1912.

Dated this 13th day of December, 1911.

SAMUEL BAIRD, Returning Officer.



CONTENTS.

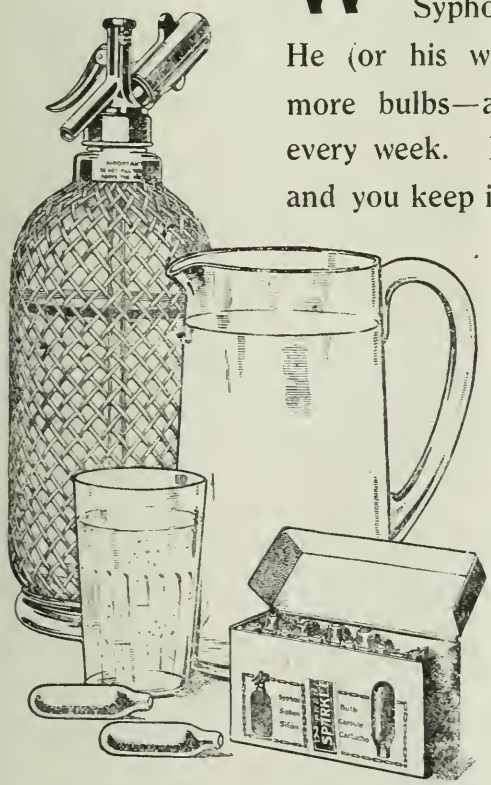
VOL. XXVII.—No. 313. Jan. 20, 1912.

PAGE

ABSTRACTS 28
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS 31
CORRESPONDENCE 23
EDITORIAL NOTES—
Educational Congress 9
Morgue Statistics, 1911 10
Prescribing for a Diseased Arm 10
Suicide by Lysol 11
ENGLAND 1
EXAMINATION QUESTIONS—
Preliminary (portion) and Intermediate, December, 1911 29
FIFTH INTERSTATE CRICKET MATCH, N.S.W. v. VIC. 13
LEGAL AND MAGISTERIAL—
Impure Olive Oil 23
False Trade Description (Wolfe's Schnapps) 23
MARKET REPORT 27
NEW SOUTH WALES—
Regulation re Preliminary Examination 16
Annual Report Pharmacy Board 18
Indiscriminate Sale of Lysol 20
Pure Foods Act 20
Miners and Doctors 20
Adulterated Essences 21
ORIGINAL AND SELECTED ARTICLES—
The Theory and Commerce of Eucalyptus 5
POISONING CASES 23
PATENTS 24
PERSONAL 27
TASMANIA 22
TARIFF DECISIONS 25
TRADE MARK APPLICATIONS 24
TRADE NOTES 25
VICTORIA—
Pharmacy Board 11
Pharmaceutical Society 12

"SPARKLETS"

This is Worth Thinking Over!



WHEN you sell a man a "Sparklet" Syphon the deal is only just beginning. He (or his wife) will be in next week for more bulbs—and the week after—and so on every week. Each time it means more profit, and you keep in constant touch with your client.

This is why it pays to put "Sparklet" Syphons in your window. You need only show them—they will sell themselves.

STOCKED BY ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

READ & CAMPBELL Ltd.

40 Pitt St., Sydney.

KEROL The Guaranteed Disinfectant.

KEROL is non-poisonous, is non-toxic and non-corrosive, and contains no carbolic or cresylic acid.

The manufacture of **KEROL** is bacteriologically controlled.

KEROL forms a homogeneous and permanent emulsion.

KEROL'S high efficiency is not destroyed by the presence of organic matter.

KEROL as a bactericide is 10 to 35 times as active as carbolic acid.

READ THE FOLLOWING:

"Report upon the Carbolic Acid Co-efficient for Bacillus Typhosus of the **KEROL** in the drum marked for identification." The test was performed with a culture of B. Typhosus, which gave well-marked widal reactions with cases of Typhoid Fever.

$$\text{CARBOLIC ACID CO-EFFICIENT} \frac{1400}{100} = 14$$

The co-efficient for Bacillus Typhosus is 14, or, in other words, so far as these tests show, this **KEROL** is 14 time as powerful a germicide for Bacillus Typhosus as Carbolic Acid is.

(Signed) T. P. ANDERSON STUART, M.D., LL.D.
(Signed) HENRY G. CHAPMAN, M.D.

University of Sydney, December 14th, 1908.

A 1/3 Bottle makes 20 Gallons of efficient Disinfectant.

SOLE AGENTS:

DALGETY & CO. LTD., Australia and New Zealand.

SUPPLIES FOR

CHEMIST OPTICIANS.

TRIAL CASES, spherical, 50/-, with instructions.

Office Cases, complete with cylindrical lenses, from £4 5/- Handsome Mahogany Case containing 24 pairs each convex and concave spherical, 12 pairs each convex and concave cylinder lenses, prisms, and discs, mounted in nickel and gilt rings, £6 15/-. This is **SPECIAL VALUE,** types included. A large assortment to choose from, including roll top and travelling patterns.

RETINISCOPES, OPHTHALMASCOPES, and all testing appliances.

Ths **NEW KERATOMETER.** Latest and cheapest instrument for corneal astigmatic correction. Write for particulars and price—we are the agents.

Full stocks carried of interchangeable **FRAMES** and Mounts, in nickel, gold filled and gold, rimless and other lenses.

Jobbing and Prescription Work Promptly Attended To.

CLINICALS LONDON MADE.
LENS FRONTS, 15/- doz.

Wholesale Manufacturing
OPTICIANS.

W. WOOD & CO.,

HOWEY PLACE, **Prop. Ltd.,**
LITTLE COLLLINS STREET,
MELBOURNE.

The 'Allenburys' Throat Pastilles

SOFT, DEMULCENT, PALATABLE.

In the medical treatment of most Throat Affections a simple & effective method of local application is a necessity.

The exigencies of modern practice demand the employment of a large variety of drugs in a soothing and demulcent form.

The basis of the **"Allenburys" Throat Pastilles** is composed of a special Pâte de Jujube which is soothing and palatable, while the local action of the drug incorporated is made more certain by the slow rate of solution of the jujube in the saliva than is the case with ordinary Lozenge or Pastille.

The following Pastilles are largely used, and have been found from long practical experience to be very efficacious:

No. 9. MENTHOL, COCAINE AND RED GUM.
Menthol, gr. 1/20th. Cocaine, gr. 1/20th. Red Gum, 2 grs.

No. 23. EUCALYPTUS AND RED GUM.
Eucalyptus, ½ minim of the Oil. Red Gum, gr. 1.

No. 28. COMPOUND GUAIACUM.
Guaiacum, gr. 1. Chlorate of Potash, grs. 2. Red Gum, gr. ¼.

No. 29. COMPOUND RHATANY.
Extract of Rhatany, grs. 2. Cocaine Hydrochlor., gr. 1/20th.

No. 38. CHLORATE OF POTASH, BORAX AND COCAINE.
Chlorate of Potash, grs. 2. Borax, gr. 1. Cocaine, gr. 1/20th.

No. 54. MENTHOL AND EUCALYPTUS.
Menthol, gr. 1/20th. Eucalyptus Oil, min. 1.

No. 56. MENTHOL, EUCALYPTUS AND COCAINE.
Menthol, gr. 1/20th. Eucalyptus Oil, min. 1. Cocaine, gr. 1/20th.

1/- Box of any variety, with detailed list, free to Medical Men in Australasia.

ALLEN & HANBURYS (Australasia) LTD.

Office and Warehouse: 15-17 MARKET STREET, SYDNEY.

Surgical Instrument Depot: 30-34 ELIZABETH STREET, SYDNEY.

"THE REPELLO."

REQUIRES NO SHAKING DOWN.

A 30 SEC. CLINICAL THERMOMETER RESET IN AN INSTANT!

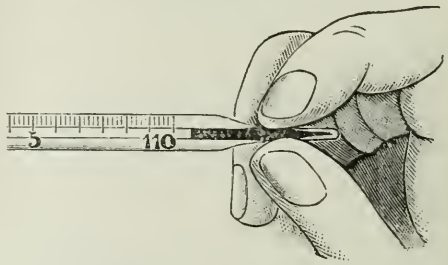
The Greatest Time-Saving and Tube-Saving Invention in Clinical Thermometers is

"The REPELLO"

Literally - "I PUSH BACK."

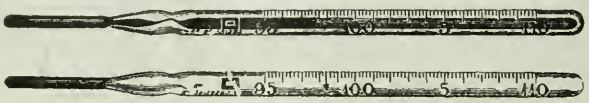
Patented in the United Kingdom, America, and on the Continent.

ADOPTED BY EMINENT PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.



All our Thermometers are made from "Normal Glass," which prevents the bulb contracting, making them perfectly accurate for all time.

Glass Throughout. Hermetically Sealed Nothing to go wrong. Will Not Roll. Made in All Kinds. Tested and Passed at Kew.



Sole Agents for Australia: Denyer Brothers, Melbourne and Sydney.

Inventor and Patentee: G. H. ZEAL, 82 Turnmill Street, LONDON, E.C., ENGLAND

See my New Regd. Magnifying Lens Index Guide—EASY TO READ.

"WELCOMED BY PHYSICIANS."

Milne's Antiseptic Ligatures.

In Straight Lengths.

Surgeons should see John Milne's Name on every package of these most reliable and convenient patented Ligatures, so as to avoid purchasing cheap and inferior imitations.

Each flask can be supplied in a wooden case at a small additional cost.

Milne's Close Texture Gauzes.

We have just introduced a specially woven Gauze which is used as a basis for the above. It is uniformly absorbent, very soft, closely and evenly woven, and most economical in use, and goes twice or thrice as far as the gauze usually supplied. We medicate it with any antiseptic, and pack in one, three and six yard air-tight boxes and jars, if desired "Moist" it can be so supplied.

DENYER BROTHERS,

Surgical Instrument and Truss Makers,

IMPORTERS OF ANTISEPTIC DRESSINGS AND HOSPITAL SUPPLIES

ADDRESS—CORNER OF SWANSTON & LONSDALE STS.

MELBOURNE.

Sole Agents for GALEN MANUFACTURING CO. Ltd., Wilson St., New Cross Rd., S.E.

Royal Vinolia
SHAVING STICK

"I Always Countenance A Good Thing"

WOOD'S
GREAT PEPPERMINT CURE

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS.

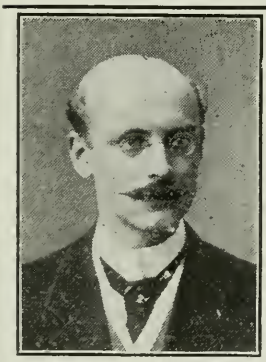
REMARKABLE FOR ITS POPULARITY.
REMARKABLE FOR ITS EFFICACY.

POSSESSING THREE VIRTUES.

THE CONFIDENCE OF THE PUBLIC.
THE CONFIDENCE OF THE RETAILER.
THE CONFIDENCE OF THE WHOLESALER.

A Reliable Medicine at a Reasonable Price, 1/6 & 2/6.

Stocked by all the WHOLESALE DRUG MERCHANTS of Australasia



Your Business

does not stand still—it either progresses or goes back as regards profits, seeing that if the takings stand still, the expenses almost invariably increase.

My proposition is that I will

INCREASE YOUR BUSINESS

I am justified in making this promise, because for over five years I have been increasing English chemists' businesses, and for three years Colonial ones. My fee is **£3 3s.** per annum paid in advance, and if I fail to satisfy you, I return half. 52 different ideas—Illustrated Window Shows, Business Tips, and if you use newspaper (not essential), 52 ads. for it written. No extras. 800 Testimonials. Many clients of five years standing. System costs £10 a year to foster properly.

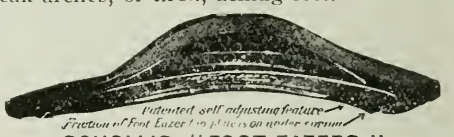
BERNARD SLACK,
9 King Street, Wolverhampton, England.

Do You Sell

THE SCHOLL Foot-eazer PAT'D EASES THE FEET TRADE MARK REGISTERED

The Scholl "Foot-eazers" are known the world over as easers for the feet, body and nerves.

Every other customer of yours suffers from weak arches, or tired, aching feet.



SCHOLL'S "FOOT-EAZERS."

The construction of the **Scholl "Foot-eazer"** enables anyone to fit them, and everyone to wear them, with great satisfaction. The two German Silver supporting springs and the resilient leather cover make it an appliance that can be set inside any regular size shoe.

Each sale nets the retailer a large profit, and even if you are not located in a large town, several sales can be made every week.

One dozen pairs will give you a full line of sizes, Men's and Women's.

Price 54/-, retailing at 7/6 per pair and upwards.

A liberal supply of advertising matter free with all orders

Write for full particulars, and Scholl Foot Specialities, to

The A. SCHOLL MFG. Co. Ltd.
5, MANCHESTER AVENUE, LONDON, E.C.

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

The Most Marvellous Medicine of the Age

FOR ALL

Bilious and Nervous Disorders,

SUCH AS

Sick Headache, Constipation, Weak Stomach,
Impaired Digestion,
Disordered Liver and Female Ailments.

OVER 6,000,000 BOXES SOLD YEARLY.

The Demand is unprecedented, and the Sale is by far the Largest of any Patent Medicine in the World.

DRUGGISTS WILL FIND BEECHAM'S PILLS THE MOST SALEABLE PATENT MEDICINE IN THE MARKET.

In Boxes, 10½d., 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each, with full Directions
The 1s. 1½d. box contains 56 pills.

BEECHAM'S COUGH PILLS

STAND UNRIVALLED FOR

Coughs, Asthma. Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, &c., &c.

BEECHAM'S TOOTH PASTE

RECOMMENDS ITSELF.

Is Efficacious, Economical, Cleanses the Teeth, Perfumes the Breath, and is a Reliable and Pleasant Dentifrice.

In Collapsible Tubes, ONE SHILLING each.

PREPARED ONLY BY THE PROPRIETOR—

THOMAS BEECHAM, St. Helens, England.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere.

GOULD'S GLOBULUS OIL

"BLUE FINCH" BRAND OF TASMANIAN
— EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS —
GUARANTEED B.P. STANDARD:
SUPPLIED IN 1/- BOTTLES OR IN BULK
H.T. GOULD, & Co. DISTILLERS HOBART, TAS.

SOLUBLE PEARL COATED PILLS.

Before purchasing Pills you require, please ask the Crown Chemical Co. to quote.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO DO SO.

Send your formulæ and state quantity required. We will quote by return mail.

The CROWN CHEMICAL Co.

CITY ROAD, PRINCES BRIDGE, MELBOURNE.

A GOOD QUICK SELLING LINE

FOR THE SUMMER TRADE IS

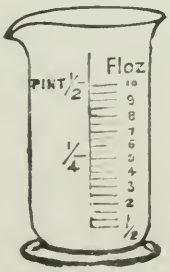
EASTMAN'S

Benzoin and Almond Lotion

FOR PRESERVING AND BEAUTIFYING THE SKIN AND COMPLEXION.

IT IS GOT UP IN ATTRACTIVE STYLE AND BEARS A GOOD PROFIT.

Wholesale Agents—NATIONAL DRUG CO., 196 RUSSELL STREET, MELBOURNE.



H. B. SILBERBERG & Co.,

443 BOURKE STREET

(Corner Bourke and Queen Streets). **MELBOURNE.**

LARGE STOCKS OF

Scientific Apparatus, Chemical Glassware, "Jena" Beakers and Flasks.
Microscopes, Assay and Chemical Balances, Crucibles, Gasoline Furnaces, etc., etc.

INSPECTION OF STOCK INVITED. PRICES MODERATE.

H. B. SILBERBERG & CO.,

Tel. 1377. 443 Bourke Street, Melbourne.

PURE BENZOL.
NITRO-BENZOL.
MYRBANE OIL.

Manufactured by

JOHN W. LEITCH & CO.,

Milnsbridge Chemical Works,

NEAR HUDDERSFIELD.

ENGLAND.

Enquiries Solicited.

THE BEST OF ENGLISH MANUFACTURE.

The "MOSANS" Method of

Flexible Gelatine Capsules

ARE UNRIVALLED FOR

Purity, Accurate Capacity, Perfect Finish and Moderate Price.

Specify on your orders "MOSANS" Capsules.
To be obtained from all Wholesale Houses and Shippers.
Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers:

MAWSON & CO.

Canterbury Grove, London, England.

Complete Price List on application.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

(In Powder Form).

No Cooking. Prepared instantly by stirring vigorously in water, hot or cold.

THE FOOD THAT BRINGS RESULTS.

The first thought of experienced dietitians when selecting a palatable, nourishing easily assimilated food.

The wholesome, invigorating food principles of pure milk and choice malted grain so prepared as to be properly assimilated in the feeblest conditions.

Used more extensively every year in the feeding of infants, and as a supplementary nutriment for growing children. Also with increasing confidence by adults as a table beverage in the home - superior to tea or coffee at meals—and an efficient corrective of insomnia taken hot before retiring.

In Glass Bottles, 1/6, 2/6, 11/-, at all Chemists and Stores.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK Co.

SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

AS SUPPLIED TO H.M. QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

ZENOBIA

PERFUMES

Reg. Trade Mark throughout Australasia and New Zealand.

THE PERFECT SCENTS OF THE FLOWERS.

SWEET PEA BLOSSOM

NIGHT-SCENTED STOCK

LILY OF THE VALLEY

ROSE SUPREME, ETC.

NOW BEING REGULARLY ADVERTISED AND SOLD THROUGHOUT AUSTRALASIA.

They show excellent profits, and prices are strictly protected and on the P.A.T.A. of Australia.

Write for Prices & Particulars to the

Australian Manufacturing and Importing Co. Ltd.

108 PITT ST., SYDNEY.

Wholesale Agents for the Manufacturer.

W. F. CHARLES, Zenobia Laboratories Loughborough, Eng.

Telegrams: "Muirhead, Tadcaster."

J. A. MUIRHEAD,

Engineer.

Yorkshire TADCASTER. England.

Specialty:

Pharmaceutical and Chemical Machinery.

Portable Plants for Colonial Use.
Distilling Plant and Appliances.
Vacuum Pans and Pumps for Malt, Meat, Milk, and Bark Extracts, etc.
Stationary and Tilting Pans.
Filtering and Bottling Plants.
Ice Making and Cooling Machinery.
Improved Condensers in Copper, Brass, Aluminium or Pure Tin.

HIGH-CLASS COPPERWORK.
STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.
Foundation Drawings and Instructions for Working Plants Supplied.

ENQUIRIES INVITED.

A MEDICINE OF WORLD-WIDE POPULARITY.

FOR NEARLY
THREE QUARTERS OF A CENTURY

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

AND OINTMENT

HAVE EARNED FOR THEMSELVES
UNIVERSAL APPROBATION
BY MAINTAINING
The HEALTH of THOUSANDS
IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Advertising Matter, such as Showcards, Billheads, Almanacs, Calendars, Fancy Cards, Counter Bills, etc., will be forwarded free of all cost to applicants, on receipt of a post-card addressed to

THOMAS HOLLOWAY,
113 SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S.E.

Telegrams: "CUPRITE, LONDON."
Telephones: 790, 794 HOLBORN.

BENNETT, SONS & SHEARS

LIMITED,

Engineers and Coppersmiths,

FARRINGDON WORKS, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Manufacturers of all kinds of

PLANT

FOR

Chemical Works and Laboratories,
Essential Oil Distilleries
Patent Food Factories,
Malt Extract Factories,
Condensed Milk Factories, etc.

COMPLETE PLANS SUPPLIED. ENQUIRIES INVITED.

Illustrated Catalogues sent on application.

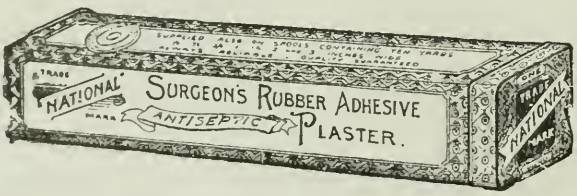
Valuations Prepared for Partnership and Insurance Purposes.

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers of

Bennett's Patent "Ideal" Condenser

Of which over 200 are in use. Beware of Imitations.

ST. DALMAS' "LEICESTER" MEDICAL PLASTERS



Rubber Adhesive Plaster

On Strong Cotton Cloth. Will stick *at once* and *perfectly* in any temperature, without warning. In tins of 1 yard, 7½-in. wide, 14/- per doz. tins.

On Spools containing 10 yards:—

½-in.	¾-in.	1-in.	1½-in.	2-in.	3-in.	Per doz Rolls
9/-	10/-	12/6	15/-	19/-	25/-	30/-

On scarlet felt. Perfectly reliable.

The "Leicester" Emp. Belladonnæ

In tins of 1 yard, 7½-in. wide, 2/- per tin.
In boxes of 2 dozen, 7½ x 5-in., 3/6 per dozen.
"Your Belladonna Plaster *is the best* I have ever used."—D. G——, M.D., The Hoe, Plymouth.

ADHESIVE PLASTER (Emp. Diachylon.)

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR EXPORT. SPECIALITY. TISSUE LINED, AND GUARANTEED SUITABLE FOR HOT CLIMATES.

Manufactured by A. de ST. DALMAS & CO., Leicester, England, Contractors to His Majesty's Government.

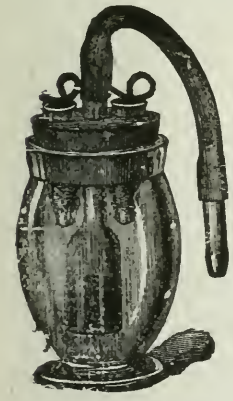
MEDICAL MEN

Requiring for their patients the effect of Cod Liver Oil cannot do better than prescribe SCOTT'S EMULSION—more efficacious than plain Oil, entirely digestible and quite palatable

Messrs. Scott & Bowne possess letters showing that SCOTT'S EMULSION is a favourite remedy in over 300 hospitals and sanitoria, is highly recommended by more than 1800 certificated nurses, and strongly endorsed by more than 5000 practising medical men.

6 oz. Bottle with formula, free to any physician, surgeon or nurse desiring to test SCOTT'S EMULSION.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Limited,
483 Kent Street, Sydney, N.S.W.



GODFREY'S
PATENT
CHLORIDE OF AMMONIUM
INHALER.

CATARRHAL THROAT & EAR AFFECTIONS,
Loss of Voice,
Bronchial Asthma, and Hay Fever.

THE SIMPLEST FORM OF INHALER.
Very Portable. Contains no Water.
SILVER MEDAL, Brussels Exhibition, 1888.
Price - - 7s. 6d. Retail.

SOLE MAKERS:
GODFREY & COCKE,
30 Conduit St., Bond St., London, W.

WILLIAM MATHER LTD.
MANCHESTER. (Established 1847.)
LEADING LINES IN POROUS PLAISTERS.
STRENGTHENING AND CAPSICUM.

Customers may have their names and addresses printed on the wrappers and back cloths, free of charge, by ordering one gross, WHICH MAY BE ASSORTED. Printing done on the premises, thus avoiding delay. The above Plaisters, in yard rolls, 7 inches wide, each yard in enamelled metal box.

☛ To avoid disappointment, order Mather's Make from your Wholesale House.

POROUS or "VENTILO" (Reg. No. 255,348) GREEN BELLADONNA PLAISTERS

Guaranteed to contain 0·25 per cent. Leaf Alcoholic Extract Belladonna Alkaloids, in accordance with the formula of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, 1901.

Australian Agents: F. KEMP & CO., 95 YORK STREET, SYDNEY.

London Wholesale and Export Agents – MACE & HALDANE, 94 MILTON STREET, E.C.

AWARDS :—
GOLD MEDAL,
HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.
FIRST ORDER OF MERIT,
ADELAIDE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.
FIRST ORDER OF MERIT,
MELBOURNE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

BENGER'S
FOOD

The *Lancet* describes it as

" Mr. Benger's admirable preparation."

The *British Medical Journal* says :—

" Benger's Food has by its excellence established a reputation of its own."

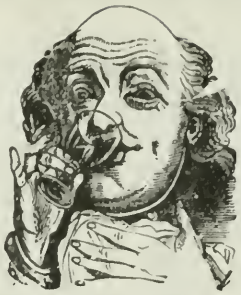
Can be obtained from all Wholesale Houses and Shippers, or from

BENGER'S FOOD LTD., OTTER WORKS,
MANCHESTER, Great Britain.

PHARMACY BOARD OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS of this Board will be held on the Third Saturdays in JUNE and DECEMBER. The next Preliminary Examination will consequently take place on June 15, 1912. Attention of candidates is drawn to the following:—After June, 1904, the examination will be held on a different basis, particulars of which may be had on application to the Registrar. A. FOSTER, Registrar.
7 Richmond Terrace, Domain, Sydney.

COACHING FOR FINAL EXAMINATION.
MR. F. J. BURNS (late Senior Assistant with Messrs. H. Francis and Co.), Pharmaceutical Chemist, 443 BRUNSWICK STREET, FITZROY, prepares Candidates for the FINAL Examination of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria. The Course includes a complete and systematic study of the B.P. and its chemistry, together with a thorough treatment of General Pharmacy, Volumetric and Qualitative Analysis. Students receive special instruction in the Art of Dispensing. A fully equipped LABORATORY and DISPENSING ROOM has been fitted up for the use of pupils.
Fee - £5 5s. (in advance).
Only a limited number of pupils being taken for the next examination.
Address F. J. BURNS, Pharmaceutical Coach, 443 Brunswick St., Fitzroy. Tel. 1926.



ATKIN'S
QUININE
TONIC
WINE

Meets with a ready sale.

TELEPHONE 1321

Wholesale Agents—Felton, Grimwade & Co., Rocke, Tompsitt and Co., Duerdin and Sainsbury.
24 ATKINS STREET, NORTH MELBOURNE.

AUSTRALASIAN
Pharmaceutical Formulary
(NEW EDITION)
Published by the Combined Pharmaceutical Societies of Australasia.

Copies now available from any of the Wholesale Drug Houses.

PRICE 1/-

PIRATED.

DR. B. ALLEN'S U.S.A.

MEXICAN WALNUT STAIN

IMPORTANT TO CHEMISTS AND OTHERS.

The above much-advertised Preparation has been **PIRATED**, and sold by Travellers as the genuine, but which can be supplied **ONLY** by the Melbourne Wholesale Druggists. None Genuine without the fac-simile signature of Alfred Ardley.

IMPORTANT TO DISTRIBUTORS.

A Supreme Court action withdrawn on agent stating he was unaware of the facts, and undertaking to make no more sales. CHEMISTS and others with counterfeit stock will save legal trouble without loss to themselves by sending to any Melbourne Wholesale Druggist, who have sole control of the business, and arrange for genuine as advertised.
MARK LAZARUS, Esq., Barrister and Solicitor, acting for Prop.

PEARS'

SOAP DEPÔT

495 & 497 BOURKE STREET W.,

MELBOURNE.

FRANCIS FORREST & CO.

SOLE AGENTS.

All the Leading Lines kept in Stock.

£25 Parcels supplied at laid-down cost. Smaller quantities can be obtained from any Wholesale House on reasonable terms.

WRITE FOR LATEST

Show Cards and Printed Matter

TO BE SENT TO WHOLESALE HOUSE FOR ENCLOSURE.

WYLEYS LTD.

COVENTRY.

(Established 1750.)

Wholesale & Export Druggists

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.

WYLEY'S SPECIALTIES.

DECOCTIONS—Dec. Sarsæ Jam. Co. Conc.

FLUID EXTRACTS—Ext. Cascaræ Sagradæ Liq. P.B.
Ext. Ergotæ Liq. P.B. (tested physiologically).
Ext. Hyoscyami Liq. (from English Biennial Henban
Ext. Valerianæ Liq. (from English Valerian Root).

CONCENTRATED INFUSIONS—Inf. Buchu Conc.
Inf. Digitalis Conc. (from English leaves).
Inf. Gent Comp. Conc.
Inf. Senegæ Conc.

TINCTURES—Tinct. Aurantii, P.B., 1885.
Tinct. Benzoin Comp., P.B.
Tinct. Hyoscyami, P.B. (from English Biennial Henbane).
Tinct. Valerian, PB., 1885 (English Root).

CONCENTRATED TINCTURES—These are prepared of uniform and standard strength. One fluid part equals four fluid parts of tincture.

"LENITIVE TROPELS" (regd.). Laxative Fruit Lozenges.

"RUSCOL"—An organic compound for Eczema and Skin Diseases.

"THREE SPIRES BRAND" Preparations

Wyleys Ltd. specially devote themselves to the manufacture of Chemists Own Name Preparations, and will be glad to receive inquiries respecting this branch of their business.

Wholesale Agents for Victoria and Tasmania, ROCKE, TOMPSITT & Co., Melbourne.

Representative for Australia and New Zealand, W. C. B. DALY, Box 240 G.P.O. Melbourne.

Pharmacy Board Notices.

MEDICAL ACT 1890, PART III.
THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION

AS required by Section 88, Sub-section 4 of the "Medical Act 1890," Part III., is held at the COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, Swanston Street, Melbourne, in MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER, DECEMBER.

Next Examination: MONDAY and TUESDAY, 4th and 5th MARCH, 1912.

The following are the compulsory subjects:—

Latin.—Grammar; translation of simple sentences from English into Latin, translation into English of two paragraphs from Cæsar—De Bello Gallico, Book I., or two from Virgil—Æneid, Book I. *In each examination paper two passages from both of the authors will be given, but a candidate will be required to translate only two passages from Cæsar or two from Virgil.*

English.—Grammar and composition. The University Text Book in English, March, 1912, and June, 1912:—"*A School Treasury of English Literature,*" *selected by Walter Murdoch, M.A. (First Section). The portions of the Text Book that are required to be memorised are—*

Browning: **Italian in England.**
Tennyson: **Sir Galahad.**
Keats: **Sonnet on Chapman's Homer.**

Arithmetic.—First four rules simple and compound vulgar and decimal fractions and simple and compound proportion. Thorough knowledge of the British and metrical system of weights and measures.

Geometry.—The first book of Euclid.

Algebra.—So far as simple equations.

(Quality of handwriting will be taken into account in awarding marks.)

The following text-books are recommended by the Examiner:—

Latin.—Principia Latin (latest edition), Dr. Wm. Smith.

Arithmetic.—No special book can be named. Any good treatise on the subject covers all requirements.

English.—Nesfield's Outline of English Grammar, and the University Text Book in English.

Algebra.—C. Smith's Elementary Algebra, up to and including simple equations of one variable.

Geometry.—Laygn's First Book with the simple deductions.

Candidates must give to the Registrar written notice of their intention to present themselves, together with the Fee of One Guinea, ten days prior to the date fixed for the examination. Candidates must state, on entering, whether they wish to be examined at Melbourne, Ballarat or Bendigo.

Candidates who pass in three or more of the five compulsory subjects at one examination may present themselves at the next following examination for the subject or subjects in which they fail. In the event of their failing to secure a pass at this next following examination, they will require to take up all the subjects again.

If the candidate produces and lodges with the Registrar a certificate that he has, at the Matriculation Examination of the Melbourne University, or of some other University recognised by the Board, passed in any or all of the above subjects, he shall not be required to pass the Preliminary Examination in the subject or subjects included in the Matriculation Examination certificate.

(The Junior Public and Senior Public Examinations of the Melbourne University are accepted in the compulsory subjects in lieu of the Preliminary Examination).

The attention of Apprentices is directed to Clause 42 of the Regulations to the Medical Act, which obliges indentures to be registered within three months of their execution.

HARRY SHILLINGLAW, Registrar.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

In Materia Medica and Botany and Chemistry and Practical Chemistry for the Certificate of the College of Pharmacy, Melbourne.

THE EXAMINATION of Students who have attended the Lectures in the above subjects (half-yearly in June and December.) The next examination will be held at the COLLEGE OF PHARMACY on the 6th, 7th, 8th, 10th and 11th JUNE, 1912. The Examination Fee of Two Guineas must be paid ten days before that date.

HARRY SHILLINGLAW, Registrar.

Office of the College of Pharmacy.

THE FINAL EXAMINATION.

IN accordance with the Provisions of Clause 40 of the Regulations of "The Medical Act 1900," Part III., an EXAMINATION IN PRACTICAL PHARMACY before the Board will be held at the College of Pharmacy on the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th MARCH, 1912, at 10 o'clock a.m.

Candidates must give to the Registrar written notice of their intention to present themselves, together with their Indentures of Apprenticeship, the Certificates required by Section 88, Subdivision 4, of "The Medical Act 1890," Part III. and the Fee of Three Guineas, ten days prior to the day of examination.

HARRY SHILLINGLAW, Registrar.

Office of the Pharmacy Board, Swanston Street, Melbourne.

SELL THE TALC WITH A NAME!

50% Profit.

JOHNSON & JOHNSON'S BABY POWDER.

This block represents one of the beautiful Show Cards found in Johnson's Baby Powder Display. It is printed in Five Colours.

Displays will be supplied free to anyone handling Johnson's Baby Powder.

Handsome displays bring business, and are obtainable from

JOHNSON & JOHNSON.

Managing Agents:—

POTTER & BIRKS LTD.,

SYDNEY.

Chemists Labels A SPECIALITY

OUR WISH IS THAT WE MAY DO YOUR **LABEL WORK**

HAND BILLS, MEMO. FORMS, BILL HEADS, and every description of

PRINTING.

OUR CHARGES ARE ALWAYS FAIR and REASONABLE, **Never Excessive**

WE STAND FOR **QUALITY**—FIRST, LAST, AND ALWAYS.

E. WHITEHEAD & Co. GENERAL PRINTERS

238 COLLINS STREET, MELBOURNE.

Under Vice-Regal Patronage.

JOHN ROSIER,

Foot Specialist, Chiropodist & Surgical Bootmaker

LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS & SHOES

Made only by Hand and to Measure. Perfect feet preserved in their pristine beauty.

Deformed Feet Orthœpedically Treated and lameness greatly diminished, and Instruments when required.

Corns, Bunions, and Ingrowing Toe-Nails Skilfully Removed without risk or pain. Ladies and Gentlemen attended to at their private residence by appointment. *Special arrangements for families.*

Instructions from the Medical Faculty Carefully carried out, and immediate consultation when required.

For proof, see undoubted Testimonials.

SURGICAL BOOTMAKER TO THE MELBOURNE HOSPITAL.

For Chilblains Use Rosier's "Pedentia."

ADDRESS

246 Swanston Street, Melbourne.

(LIBRARY SIDE). TELEPHONE NO. 4888.

Vapo-Cresolene

ESTABLISHED 1879.

A simple and effective treatment for the various inflammatory affections of the bronchi. Especially useful for very young children. Avoids internal medication or may be used with any other treatment.

Indicated in WHOOPING COUGH, SPASMODIC CROUP, BRONCHITIS, and the bronchial complications incident to MEASLES and SCARLET FEVER, and as an aid in the treatment of DIPHTHERIA.

VAPORIZED CRESOLENE RELIEVES ASTHMATICS.

Laboratory tests have proven the destructive effect of Vaporised Cresolene on diphtheria bacilli.

LITERATURE ON REQUEST.

Stocked by Wholesale and Retail Houses of Australasia.

VAPO-CRESOLENE CO.

NEW YORK, U.S.A.

MEGGESON & CO. Ltd.

14 AND 15 MILES LANE, LONDON, E.C.

SOFT GLYCERINE

— AND —

GLYCERINE AND BLACK CURRANT PASTILLES,

PREPARED WITH NEW SPECIAL SOFT BASIS.

These Pastilles are exceedingly popular; they will not harden or adhere together by keeping, and retain their bright appearance and flavour indefinitely,

Supplied in 1-lb. Free Tins. Price 2s. per lb. 1s. 9d. per lb. for 14 lbs.

ANTISEPTIC THROAT PASTILLES (Crystallized).

ANTISEPTIC, STIMULATING, and EXPECTORANT. Price, 2s. 6d. per lb.

All the above supplied in 6d. & 1s. Tins. Customers Name & Address on Labels FREE of extra charge.

A Variety of other Medicated Pastilles and Jujubes, Antiseptic, etc., Kept in Stock.

SAMPLES AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.

The New Cachou, "LOTUS LILY"

An Entirely New Cachou of exquisite flavour.

The Label is artistically designed and very attractive. Price 3s per lb. In 2-lb. FREE jars as Fig.

An enlargement of the Label on a Showcard for the Counter is supplied FREE, and affords an elegant and artistic display.

CINNAMON INFLUENZA TABLETS

A Preventive and Cure for Influenza.

A perfect safeguard for children and adults. We recommend our customers to call the attention of medical men to these Tablets as they are much more efficacious than sprays and gargles

SHOWCARDS AND HANDBILLS FREE.

Price 3s. per lb. 6s. per doz.

FORMALINE THROAT LOZENGES.

The New Remedy for Septic Throat, Catarrh, etc.

Price 2s. 6d. per lb., 6s. per doz. in Screw Cap Bottles. Show Card and Handbills FREE.

A Delightful Revelation.

The value of senna as a laxative is well known to the medical profession, but to the physician accustomed to the ordinary senna preparations, the gentle yet sufficient action of the pure laxative principles correctly obtained and scientifically combined with a pleasant aromatic syrup of California figs is a delightful revelation.

This pleasant, gentle laxative known under the title of

California Syrup of Figs

has for many years past been entrusted by physicians for domestic use because of its non-irritant and non-debilitating character, its wide range of usefulness, and its freedom from every objectionable quality. It is well and generally known that the component parts of California Syrup of Figs are as follows:—

Syrup of California Figs... ... ... 3 fluid drachms
Aromatic Elixir of Senna (Fl. extr. senna, essence of cassia, cloves and mint) manufactured by our original method, known to the California Fig Syrup Co. only ... 1 fluid drachm

Each tablespoonful represents the strength of forty-five grains of senna.

Its production satisfies the demand of the profession for a pharmaceutical laxative of agreeable quality and high standard, and it is, therefore, a scientific accomplishment of value, as our method ensures that perfect purity and uniformity of product required by the careful physician. It is a laxative which physicians may sanction for family use because its constituents are known to the profession, and the remedy itself proven to be prompt and reliable in its action, acceptable to the taste and never followed by the slightest debilitation.

Its Ethical Character.

California Syrup of Figs is an ethical proprietary remedy, and has been mentioned favourably as a laxative, in the medical literature of the age, by some of the most eminent living authorities. The method of manufacture is known to us only, but we have always informed the profession fully as to its component parts. It is, therefore, not a secret remedy, and we make no empirical claims for it. The value of the senna, as a laxative, is too well known to physicians to call for any special comment, but in this scientific age it is important to get it in its best and most acceptable form and of the choicest quality, which we are enabled to offer in California Syrup of Figs, as our facilities and equipment are exceptional and our best efforts devoted to the one purpose.

As a safeguard to their patients against the many imitations put upon the market under the common term of Syrup of Figs, we invite physicians, when prescribing, to specify in full—

California Syrup of Figs (Syr. Fici. Cal.).

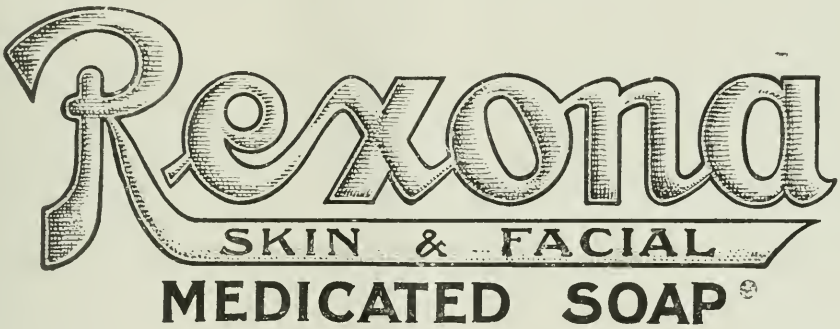
Sold throughout Australia in two sizes, **1/3** *and* **1/11.**

California Fig Syrup Co.

Australian Branch: 5 & 7 Barrack Street, SYDNEY.

A NEW LINE.

The Proprietors of **REXONA** are marketing, in conjunction with **REXONA,** a new Soap of exceptional merit for the Toilet, Bath, and Nursery. This Soap is particularly well packed, and is known as



Price to the Trade:

9s. per dozen Tablets.

TO BE RETAILED AT 1s. PER TABLET.

Obtainable from all Wholesale Chemists in Victoria.

WHY PAY CARRIAGE?

When we do so for you.

All Prices in our New Illustrated Price List are for Goods

Carriage Paid to any Port in the World

Having Direct Steamship Communication with Liverpool.

Our New Catalogue, which will be sent, post free, per return, contains prices and sketches of all Bottles used in pharmacy, etc. COMPARE THE PRICES. We shall be glad to send samples.

GLASS BOTTLES

"BRITISH MANUFACTURE."

WE MAKE

DISPENSING BOTTLES (All kinds)	MALTINES
COUGH PANELS	HONEY JARS
EMULSION BOTTLES	STOPPERED BOTTLES
FEEDING BOTTLES	ALL SHAPES, ALL COLORS
NEW POISON BOTTLES, Etc., Etc., Etc.	

EXPORT TERMS—Packing and Packages Free.

All Goods Carriage Paid. TERMS—NETT CASH AGAINST DOCUMENTS.

It is to your advantage to write us—We want your business.

EDWARD TAYLOR & CO.

Glass Works: 50 and 52 Hanover Street,

Cables—"Phials," Liverpool. LIVERPOOL, ENG. ESTABLISHED 1866.

Antiphlogistine

(Inflammation's Antidote.)

ANTIPHLOGISTINE has now been eight years on the Australian market, and its popularity is ever on the increase.

To what is this popularity due?

It is due to the fact that it has been tried and found not wanting. The Denver Chemical Mfg. Co. have for the past twenty years devoted all their energies to the manufacturing of this one article. By scouring the world to obtain the best grade of each ingredient going to make up **ANTIPHLOGISTINE**, and by constantly improving on the machinery, they have been able to produce an article as near to perfection as is possible in the manufacture of any pharmaceutical product.

The physician recognises in **ANTIPHLOGISTINE** an ideal cataplasm, and does not hesitate to prescribe it in all cases of inflammation or congestion. It is easy to apply, and as it retains the heat so many hours, and is thoroughly aseptic, it has entirely supplanted the use of bacteria-breeding poultices composed of flaxseed, linseed, bran, bread, &c.

There is no preparation "just as good as" or "just like" **ANTIPHLOGISTINE.**

The Denver Chemical Mfg. Co.

SYDNEY.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SPECIALTIES.

CAMERAS, SHUTTERS, LENSES,
FLAT RUBBER SQUEEGEES,
BALLS & TUBES, ANTI-CLIMATIC & ARABESQUE CAMERA CASES,
FOCUSSING CLOTHS,
RUBBER GLOVES,
FINGER STALLS,
NEGATIVE WASHERS,
SPIRIT LEVELS,
RUBBER BANDS.
GAS TUBING,
NON-ACTINIC FABRICS,
RUBBER CORKS,
RUBBER CLOTH,
LENS CAPS,
LENS CASES,
DARK ROOM FILTERS,
METAL STANDS,
TIME INDICATORS,
BACKGROUNDS,
SQUEEGEE PADS,
RUBBER TRIPOD SHOES,
IRIS DIAPHRAGMS,
RECOVERING HAND CAMERAS WITH MOROCCO LEATHER,

40 PAGE PHOTOGRAPHIC LIST SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

THE
ALTRINCHAM
RUBBER COMPANY

PHOTOGRAPHIC AND RUBBER & LEATHER GOODS SPECIALISTS,

MOSSBURN BUILDINGS,

ALTRINCHAM,

Near Manchester.

National Telephone—N s. 184 and 185.
Telegraphic Address—"Rubber, Altrincham."

ELASTIC HOSIERY.

STOCKINGS, KNEE CAPS, LEGGINGS, THIGH PIECES, ANKLETS, THREAD AND SILK.

Rubber & Sundry SPECIALTIES.

HOT WATER BOTTLES,
WATERBEDS & CUSHIONS,
LADIES', GENT'S & CHILDREN'S WATER-PROOF COATS & CAPES,
ELASTIC HOSIERY & WEBBING,
RUBBER DOOR MATS,
WATERPROOF COLLARS, CUFFS, &c.,
BICYCLE TYRES & INNER TUBES,
BATHING CAPS & WATER WINGS,
NURSING APRONS & SPONGE BAGS,
CYCLING CAPES & OVERALLS,
CELLULOID, RUBBER & RAG DOLLS,
INDIA RUBBER SPONGES,
RUBBER OVERSHOES,
FOOTHOLDS, SNOW BOOTS, WELLINGTONS,
WATERPROOF LEGGINGS,
ABDOMINAL BELTS,
ENEMAS,
DOUCHE CANS,
HOLDALLS HAVERSACKS,
FORCE CUPS FOR DRAINS,
POCKET TOOL SCISSORS,
SAFETY RAZORS,
HOME BUTTER MAKER,
RUBBER WINDOW WEDGES,
ICE CAPS,
COUNTER MATS,
&c., &c.

SWIMMING COSTUMES.

Boys' and Youths'	1/3 and 1/6
Girls' and Maids'	1/6 to 2/6
Womens', without and with skirt	2/6 to 9/6
Mens'	1/6, 2/- and 3/-

Youths' and Mens' Bathing Drawers, 6½d. each.

RUBBER EAR PLUGS.

For Men and Women. Deadens the sound and excludes the Water in Bathing.
6d. per pair.

LOOFAH BATHING SANDALS

1/3 PER PAIR.

LIBERAL DISCOUNTS TO CHEMISTS

RUBBER AND WATERPROOF CHECK AND SATEEN
BATHING CAPS.

Immense Variety. Rubber at 1/11, 2/3, 2/6, 2/9, and 3/- each.

SWIMMING WINGS, CHILDREN'S PADDLING DRAWERS, AND ALL BATHING AND SWIMMING REQUISITES. LISTS FREE.

The ALTRINCHAM RUBBER CO., Mossburn Buildings, Altrincham, Eng.

OL. EUCALYPTI B.P. 1898.

OWING to the alteration of the standard characters of EUCALYPTUS OIL in the New Edition of the *British Pharmacopœia*, a large number of Eucalyptus Oils hitherto stocked by the trade containing Phellandrene, are now precluded from use for dispensing medical prescriptions.

Bosisto's "Standard Test"

EUCALYPTUS OIL

Answers all the tests of the *British Pharmacopœia*.

BOSISTO'S "STANDARD TEST" EUCALYPTUS OIL

Is guaranteed to contain—

From **60** to **70 per cent.** of **Eucalyptol.**

To have a **Specific Gravity** of from ·915° to ·920°

To have an **Optical Rotation** of from + 3°.5 + 6°.

And **does not contain** any **Phellandrene.**

In ordering, please specify Bosisto's "STANDARD TEST."

J. BOSISTO & CO.

PROPRIETARY LIMITED,

Richmond, Melbourne.

Wholesale Agents: { Messrs. FELTON, GRIMWADE & CO., Flinders Lane, Melbourne.
Messrs. GRIMWADE, RIDLEY & CO., Trinity Square, London.

Ashton & Parsons'

Large 1/- Size

HOMŒOPATHIC

PILULES AND

TINCTURES

Price in London PER DOZ. **1/6** NET.

NOTE.—Abroad and in the Colonies the price is necessarily higher to cover cost of freight, import duty, etc.

Mother and Strong Potencies always sent unless otherwise ordered.

KINGS AND QUEENS.

The distinguished honor of having received commands from

H M. the Queen.
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia.
H.M. the Queen of Roumania.
H.M. the King of Greece.
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia.
H R.H. the Duchess of Fife.
H.R H. the Crown Princess of Roumania.
H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Serge of Russia
H.I.H. the Duchess of Leuchtenberg.
H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia.
H R.H. Princess Hohenlohe-Langenberg.
H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Xenia of Russia
H.H. the Furstin of Schwarzburg.
H.R.H. Prince Carol of Roumania.
H.H. the Grand Duchess Elizabeth of Russia.
H.S.H. Hereditary Princess of Leiningen
H.H. Princess Reuss, &c, &c.

Is an unique example of the world-wide popularity and unparallelled excellence of the medicines.

ASHTON & PARSONS LTD.

Homœopathic Chemists, London.

Caution!

To Infringers, Imitators, or Dealers in Imitations of

PHOSFERINE

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of April, 1900, the Hon. Archibald Henry Simpson, Chief Judge in Equity, ordered the Defendant Company, its servants, agents, and workpeople be restrained from selling, offering for sale, or disposing of in the colony of New South Wales, any drug not manufactured or imported by or for the Plaintiff Company under a label got up in imitation of the Plaintiff's "Phosferine" label, and it was further ordered that the Defendant Company deliver up to the Plaintiff Company all wrappers and labels so got up in infringement of the Plaintiffs' Company's rights, and pay the Plaintiffs' taxed costs.

All information relating to the infringement or dealers in infringements of Messrs. Ashton and Parsons Ltd. Registered Trade Mark "Phosferine," will be greatly esteemed, and will be confidentially treated. Messrs. Ashton and Parsons Ltd. have given notice to their Solicitor to take action against all infringers or dealers in infringements without further warning.

All information should be addressed to the Proprietors of "PHOSFERINE."

Messrs. ASHTON & PARSONS Ltd.

La Bell Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

OR TO

Messrs. J. E. EVANS-JACKSON & CO.,

PATENT AGENTS,

Bristol House, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.

Wholesale Agents: SAYERS, ALLPORT PROP. LTD., 4 O'Connell St., Sydney.

Simple and Elegant.

STANDARDISED

CONCENTRATED FLUIDS

For B.P. Waters.

Miscible in water in any proportion.

FLUID ANETHI, Soluble (for the preparation of Dill Water).

FLUID ROSE, Soluble

FLUID ANISE, Soluble

FLUID CINNAMON, Soluble

FLUID PEPPERMINT, Soluble

FLUID BAY RUM (for the preparation of Bay Rum)

Specify P., D. & CO.

when ordering.

PARKE, DAVIS & CO. 125 York St. SYDNEY.

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co.

TRADE MARK **'WELLCOME'** BRAND

PURE CHEMICALS AND GALENICALS

ACONITINE SALTS
ALOIN
ATROPINE SALTS
BISMUTH SALTS
CAFFEINE SALTS
CALCIUM SALTS
CALOMEL
CHLOROFORM
COCAINE
CODEINE SALTS
EMETINE SALTS
ETHER
ETHYL CHLORIDE
EXTRACTS
,, GRANULAR
,, LIQUID
GELSEMINE HYDROCHLOR.
HÆMOGLOBIN
HOMATROPINE SALTS
HYDRASTINE SALTS
HYOSCINE SALTS
HYOSCYAMINE HYDROBROM.
INFUSIONS
IRON SCALE PREPS.
LITHIUM SALTS
MANGANESE PREPS.
MERCURY PREPS.
MORPHINE SALTS
PHYSOSTIGMINE SALTS
PILOCARPINE SALTS
POTASSIUM SALTS
QUININE SALTS
SODIUM SALTS
STRYCHNINE SALTS
TINCTURES
CONCEN. TINCTURES

See 'Wellcome' Chemicals Price List

Grand Prize St. Louis, 1904; Grand Prize Liége, 1905; Grand Prize Milan, 1906
Grand Prize London, 1908

Australasian Address: 481, Kent Street, SYDNEY, N.S.W.

E 129

All rights reserved

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by H. Hearne & Co., Paragon Printers, 208-210 Little Lonsdale Street (between Swanston and Elizabeth Streets), Melbourne.